

## U.S. Sent Navy Jets Into Gulf To Counter Iran Missile Threat

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States detected preparations by Iran to make its Chinese-made anti-ship missile operational over the weekend and launched planes from an aircraft carrier south of the Gulf to knock out the missiles if they were activated, according to Pentagon officials.

Officials said Sunday that launching the navy planes was a precautionary measure and did not represent a decision by President Ronald Reagan to wipe out the missiles in a pre-emptive attack.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff and administration officials have been debating the wisdom of a pre-emp-

tive attack against the missiles since the intelligence community warned last month that the missiles, known as Silkworms in the West, would be ready to fire in early July.

The planes, launched from the USS Constellation returned without dropping bombs or firing missiles, officials said. The carrier is outside the Gulf in the Arabian Sea. It was the first time U.S. naval air power has been mobilized over the Gulf since Mr. Reagan announced last month that the United States would provide naval escorts for 11 Kuwaiti tankers flying the U.S. flag.

Defense Department officials said Monday that U.S. Navy fight-

ers have begun flying escort missions over American warships and commercial shipping entering and leaving the Gulf, Reuters reported from Washington.

[They said the first cover was provided on Saturday as a precaution against an Iranian attack when three U.S. warships, including the damaged frigate Stark, left the Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz.

[The White House spokesman, Marin Fitzwater, said the jets did not penetrate Iranian air space and their mission had "nothing to do with the Silkworms."]

Iran suspended the preparatory work on the Silkworms before the administration had to decide whether to make a pre-emptive strike, officials told The Washington Post. It was not clear Sunday night whether Iran had stopped work on the mobile Silkworm missiles in response to the U.S. planes or had not intended to make the missiles operational.

The Silkworm missile has a range of about 50 miles (80 kilometers) and carries a 1,000-pound (450-kilogram) warhead, which could be lethal to a tanker. U.S. Navy sources said that surface ships now in the Gulf could wipe out the Silkworms with gunfire, and they expressed surprise that aircraft had been sent out over the weekend.

Pentagon sources would not say how the activity at the missile site was detected, but U.S. satellites monitor the sites in Iran.

The plan, presented in Geneva at the start of agriculture talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, urges countries to take joint action to gradually reduce subsidies on all commodities, affecting farm trade.

Reaction to the plan from important agricultural producing countries was mixed.

"The heart of our proposal is the elimination, over a 10-year period, of all export subsidies, all barriers to each other's markets," including tariffs and quotas, "and all domestic subsidies that affect trade," President Ronald Reagan said in a statement.

He called the initiative "the most ambitious proposal for world agricultural trade reform ever offered."

In Washington, the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, said the only exceptions to the plan would be the inclusion of agricultural products in the World Bank's development programs, such as Food for Peace, which send subsidized food to poor countries.

In Geneva, reaction to the initiative ranged from welcoming to hostile. Farm trade is perhaps the most emotionally charged of all the issues facing the new round of talks at GATT, the body that governs most of the world's trade.

Peter Field, deputy secretary of trade for Australia, called the plan "ambitious, far-reaching and innovative" and said acceptance would result in a "revolutionary change" in world agricultural markets. Australia is a leader of the so-called Cairns group of 13 countries, which is pushing for more liberalization in the agriculture sector.

But some European officials reacted with coolness or hostility, saying that the proposals were motivated by domestic concerns facing the Reagan administration rather than international needs.

One French official, referring to the 10-year time frame, said: "It's pretty damn fast."

Another West European diplomat was blunter, calling the proposal "totally unrealistic."

"We've had [agricultural] subsidies for more than a century in Europe and the United States," he said, adding, "We could never accept something that would dismantle the Common Agricultural Policy in 10 years."

"What's the purpose of having a big battle over ideas that we know will not be implemented by this administration," which will be out of office in two years, the diplomat said.

"We are not going to do this unilaterally," the U.S. agriculture secretary, Richard Lyng, said in Washington. "We obviously would have a lot of trouble doing it unilaterally in this country."

U.S. officials said if the European Community members, the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada and South American producers jointly cut farm aid, world com-

### Kiosk

#### North Hearings Begin Today

WASHINGTON (AP) — The central figure in the Iran-contra affair, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, is to face questioning Tuesday as the eighth week of congressional hearings begins.

Early testimony is expected to focus on what President Ronald Reagan might have known about efforts to aid the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as contras, at a time when military assistance was banned by Congress.

**300 Missing as Barge Sinks in Zambia River**

MANSA, Zambia (Reuters) — Twenty-three persons drowned and more than 300 were missing and feared dead after a river barge sank in northern Zambia on Monday, the Zambian news agency Zanla said. The vessel struck a rock and sank on the Lusapula River, Zanla said.

The agency quoted the chief of the Lusapula police as saying that 23 bodies had been recovered and about 80 people had been rescued from the capsized barge, which had been carrying an estimated 470 passengers.

**Charges against Panamanian military ruler, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, are to be investigated. Page 2.**

#### GENERAL NEWS

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**■ President Reagan is pushing his conservative agenda as vigorously as ever.** Page 3.

**■ A ban on IQ tests for blacks is sought in California.** Page 3.

**■ Teeming Cairo is spreading deep into the desert.** Page 4.

#### BUSINESS/FINANCE

**■ The EC is investigating whether Japan and Korea are dumping compact disk players and semiconductors.** Page 9.

**Dow close: DOWN 7.17**  
The dollar in New York:  
DM £ Yen FF  
1.875 1.625 148.875 6.118

### U.S. Proposes Global End to Farm Support

Copied by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The United States unveiled sweeping proposals on Monday calling for an end to all government agricultural subsidies within 10 years.

The plan, presented in Geneva at the start of agriculture talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, urges countries to take joint action to gradually reduce subsidies on all commodities, affecting farm trade.

Reaction to the plan from important agricultural producing countries was mixed.

"While we're putting together an armada out there and scrambling airplanes," said a U.S. official, "the Russians seem to be relying on their flag to provide protection in the Gulf. This weekend provided quite a contrast."

The U.S. planes provided air cover for U.S. warships and were

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## Afghan Insurgents Rout Elite Soviet Forces

By Richard M. Weintraub  
and David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S.-backed Afghan insurgents have inflicted the highest casualties ever on Soviet troops trying to cut off guerrilla supply routes along the Pakistani border during the past six weeks, according to a Reagan administration official.

The official described the fighting as the most intense since the Soviets began opposing the Communist government installed in a 1978 military coup. Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December 1979 to support the government.

The latest fighting comes against the backdrop of apparent determination by both the United States and the Soviet Union to intensify the military confrontation even as long-term maneuvering has begun for a possible political settlement to the war.

The official said that the administration is determined to continue increasing the amount and sophistication of American weapons supplied to the insurgents until it sees "serious indications" that the Soviet Union is ready to withdraw its troops, estimated by U.S. officials at 115,000 to 120,000.

"What we're doing is matching," said the official, who took sharp

issue with Soviet complaints about the recent supply of large numbers of U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to the Afghan insurgents.

In fighting during the first two weeks of June, he said, the insurgents killed or wounded 250 to 300 Soviet special forces, known as *spetsnaz*, and shot down 15 Soviet or Afghan aircraft in fighting around Ali Khel in Paktia Province.

Soviet forces lost 120 special forces from May 23 to June 5 in the same area where they tried in vain to occupy a guerrilla supply route and points leading from Peshawar into eastern Afghanistan, he said.

The official, echoing U.S. intelligence reports, said the recent battles were between large guerrilla units from five of the seven factions making up the U.S.-backed Afghan Alliance and a full division of Soviet and Afghan government troops, including a major artillery component.

The Soviet attacks on guerrilla resupply bases in Paktia Province followed intensive air raids on refugee camps and guerrilla staging areas inside Pakistan this spring aimed at stopping the insurgents' expected summer offensive before it could get under way.

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The students had assembled in memory of Lee Han Yol, 21, a Yonsei student who died Sunday after being struck in the head June 9 by a tear gas grenade. Mr. Lee was the first student victim of recent protests, although one other demonstrator and one policeman also have been killed.

In an apparent effort to calm tensions since Mr. Lee's death, the government announced that after his funeral on Thursday it will investigate whether the police behaved properly during a June 9 rally near Yonsei University, where Mr. Lee was fatally injured. The government also dismissed the police official in charge of the district where the rally took place.

Despite government wariness and the bitterness of the clashes at Yonsei, there were signs that many people in Seoul do not want Mr. Lee's death to disturb the prevailing mood of reconciliation.

Demonstrations have not spread from the university, and both the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition Reunification Democratic Party announced Monday that they would be ready for negotiations next week to prepare for fall elections.

## Tamil Rebels Blow Up Sri Lanka Army Camp

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Tamil rebels on Monday attacked and blew up a school used as an army camp, killing at least 20 soldiers and wounding about a dozen others, the government reported.

However, local journalists and some military officials said 27 soldiers were killed, and the rebels claimed the death exceeded 30. None of the reports could be independently verified.

A military official in Colombo and Tamil militants exiled in India both reported the attack, which took place on the Jaffna Peninsula, at the northern tip of Sri Lanka.

The military official, who spoke on the condition that he not be named, said a search was under way for more bodies in the collapsed school at Nelliyaddi, 15 miles (24 kilometers) northeast of Jaffna, the main town on the rebel-dominated peninsula.

Intelligence sources said intercepted rebel radio messages had said that 10 Tamil fighters were killed in the battle. But a statement from the exile headquarters of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Madras, India, said only three rebels died.

The statement, reported by the United News of India, said the rebel fighters destroyed the Nelliyaddi Central College and captured Nelliyaddi and other nearby villages. It said the school was littered with the bodies of soldiers.

Nelliyaddi is in the Vadamachari region, which the Tamils have vowed to recapture.

The region, covering about one-quarter of the Jaffna Peninsula, was seized in an offensive ending June 1 that was the army's most successful action in the Tamil civil war. The war began four years ago.

The statement from the Tigers, the largest Tamil militia, said fighting near the school began late Sunday night and ended about 2:15 A.M. Monday.

The rebels had gathered Saturday near a Hindu temple outside the village of Pavalakolicheni, six miles south of Batticaloa, according to the Batticaloa Citizens Committee.

## U.S. Capital and Mayor Stagger Under Scandals

By Paul Houston

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — At a time when Congress is again considering legislation to make most of the District of Columbia into New Columbia, the 51st state, the district's government is staggering under a barrage of scandals involving everything from fraud, bribery and extortion to cocaine use, hazing and faulty snow removal.

The resulting turmoil has sulfured the image of the nation's capital, enmeshed Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr., a nationally known black leader, in sex and drug allegations and raised questions about the quality of government in Washington only 14 years after the district received federal permission to manage itself as a city.

The racial overtones in the scandal are particularly sensitive. The nation's 15th largest city is 70 percent black, and some community leaders have charged that the federal investigations creating the tumult, which were brought by a Republican U.S. attorney against a black-dominated power structure, are racially motivated.

At the vortex of the scandal is Mr. Barry, 51, a former civil rights leader who went to Washington in 1965 and helped bring home rule to a city then run by the president and Congress.

After becoming the city's second mayor, Mr. Barry easily won re-election to a third term in November. He held firm control in an economically expand-

Algeria	120 Dr. Intern.	115 Dr. Ocean.	1,000 Dr. Rail.
Austria	22 S. Intern.	1,000 Dr. Ocean.	750 Dr. Rail.
Bahrain	0.750 Dr. Intern.	1,000 Dr. Ocean.	750 Dr. Rail.
Bulgaria	0.750 Dr. Intern.	1,000 Dr. Ocean.	750 Dr. Rail.
Canada	0.750 Dr. Intern.	1,000 Dr. Ocean.	750 Dr. Rail.
Chile	0.750 Dr. Intern.	1,000 Dr. Ocean.	750 Dr. Rail.
China	0.750 Dr. Intern.	1,000 Dr. Ocean.	750 Dr. Rail.
Croatia	0.750 Dr. Intern.	1,000 Dr. Ocean.	750 Dr. Rail.
Cyprus	0.750 Dr. Intern.	1,000 Dr. Ocean.	750 Dr. Rail.
Czechoslovakia	0.750 Dr. Intern.	1,000 Dr. Ocean.	750 Dr. Rail.
Denmark	10.00 Dr. Intern.	12.00 Dr. Ocean.	2,500 Dr. Rail.
Egypt	0.750 Dr. Intern.	1,000 Dr. Ocean.	750 Dr. Rail.
Finland	0.750 Dr. Intern.	1,000 Dr. Ocean.	750 Dr. Rail.
France	7.00 Dr. Intern.	8.00 Dr. Ocean.	7,000 Dr. Rail.
Germany	2.750 Dr. Intern.	3.00 Dr. Ocean.	7,000 Dr. Rail.
Great Britain	0.625 Dr. Intern.	0.625 Dr. Ocean.	5,000 Dr. Rail.
Greece	1.10 Dr. Intern.	1.40 Dr. Ocean.	2,000 Dr. Rail.

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Dissidents Released In Seoul

### 177 Are Freed, But Gesture Fails To Calm Campus

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Twelve leading Korean dissidents who were jailed for organizing a major opposition May 10 were freed Monday, beneficiaries of the unexpected success of the movement they helped create.

## Potent U.S. Lobby for Israel Bends Politicians and Generals

By David K. Shipley  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After several decades of growth in size and sophistication, the leading pro-Israel lobby in Washington, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, has become a major force in shaping United States policy in the Middle East.

Operating from tightly guarded offices just north of the Capitol, the organization has gained the power to influence a presidential candidate's choice of staff, to block practically any arms sale to an Arab country, and to serve as a catalyst for intimate military relations between the Pentagon and the Israeli army.

Its officials are consulted by State Department and White House policy makers, by senators and generals.

The committee, known by its acronym AIPAC, is an American lobby, not an Israeli one — it says its funds come from individual Americans — and it draws on a broad sympathy for the cause of Israel in the Reagan administration, Congress and the American public. As a result, it has become the envy of competing lobbyists and the bane of Middle East specialists who would like to strengthen U.S. ties to pro-Western Arabs.

"It tends to skew the consideration of issues," a State Department official said. "People don't look very hard at some options." This narrows the administration's internal policy discussions, he said, precluding even the serious study of ideas known to be anathema to AIPAC, such as the sale of some advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia or Jordan.

A former official in the Reagan White House gave a different assessment. While AIPAC "was a factor, nothing was ever excluded as an option for consideration," he said. "I know of no case where it was decisive, at least in the analytical phase." The greater influence seemed to be at the political decision-making level, he said.

The lobby is already gearing up for the 1988 presidential campaign. So impressive is its political mystique that now, 16 months before the 1988 elections, nearly all the presidential candidates have already met with AIPAC officials to be interviewed about their positions on the Middle East and to be presented with a red, white and blue briefing book on the lobby's positions, according to Thomas A. Dine, the organization's executive director.

"That's a function that we take very seriously," Mr. Dine said in an interview. "It's a part of the political mandate." Before giving a speech, he

added, a candidate "might ask us how we think it would play in the Jewish community." Some check on AIPAC's reaction to people considered for foreign affairs staff positions.

"This is an actual example," Mr. Dine said. "I won't give you the name. One of the presidential candidates called us and said, 'I will be publicly declaring soon, and I am interested in hiring so and so for a top campaign position. Tell me what you think about him.'"

"Was it thumbs up or thumbs down?" Mr. Dine was asked.

"Thumbs up."

Some former government officials accuse AIPAC of heavy-handed tactics. One, who asked not to be identified, described a campaign of letters, directed at a university that had invited him to speak, in which officials of AIPAC and other organizations of American Jews accused him of holding anti-Israel views. The university resisted efforts to deny him a platform. But some people grew weary of the struggle and fear for their careers.

"Pretty soon," he observed, "you say, 'I'm not going to give a speech.'"

The perception of AIPAC's strength may be larger than the reality, a product of "smoke and mirrors," in the words of one former White House aide with close ties to various Jewish organizations.

Some politicians are under the erroneous impression that the lobby formally endorses candidates and funnels money to their campaigns. The organization stops short of that, according to Mr. Dine. He said it provides information on voting records to AIPAC members, some of whom send funds to pro-Israel candidates through separate political action committees.

In politics, however, image becomes reality, and politicians take the lobby very seriously. "You'd have to put consideration of AIPAC right up with organized labor," said Bob Beckel, who was Walter F. Mondale's campaign manager in the 1984 presidential race. "I would put them up in the top tier."

AIPAC's perceived clout, especially its ability to mobilize majority votes in the Senate and House of Representatives on certain issues, has given it stature with the executive branch. And its influence, now widely regarded as greater than ever, has soared in the Reagan years as a result of the administration's enthusiastic support for Israel as well as AIPAC's success at grass-roots organizing and its skillful lobbying.

"It is an extraordinarily well staffed, dedicated, and able organization that pursues its work systematically and relentlessly and effectively," a State Department official said.



George Tamas/The New York Times  
Thomas A. Dine, executive director.

His administration had a certain chagrin, for members of Congress who support Israel had just forced the administration to withdraw its proposal to sell Maverick air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia, just when Washington was requesting Saudi help in protecting shipping in the Gulf.

On the other hand, the administration sometimes obtains help from AIPAC on matters before Congress.

Recently, when some conservatives opposed President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Arnold L. Raphael, the deputy assistant secretary of state, to be ambassador to Pakistan, and spread rumors that he had been "soft" on limiting Soviet influence in the Middle East, officials reportedly asked AIPAC to use its impeccable pro-Israel credentials to vouch for him. The lobby did so, the rumors were defused, and Mr. Raphael was confirmed.

Similarly, officials describe AIPAC as the most effective lobby on behalf of foreign aid for countries other than Israel, which gets \$3 billion a year in military and economic assistance, more than any other recipient.

"They understand," a State Department official said, "that if Israel and Egypt are left with foreign aid and the rest of the world goes starving, that's not good for Israel." Consequently, AIPAC officials say, they push hard for approval of the entire foreign aid request.

The intricate relationships that have evolved between AIPAC and administration officials derive from its political clout, the overlapping of Israeli and American strategic interests in the Middle East and the expertise of AIPAC's staff.

Since 1980, when Mr. Dine became executive director, the organization has assembled a cadre of weapons experts and strategic analysts who have transformed the lobby into a small think tank, publishing monographs with such titles as "The Strategic Value of Israel" and "U.S. Procurement of Israeli Defense Goods and Services." AIPAC's Washington office has a staff of 58.

AIPAC's expanding efforts have been aided by the sympathy it has found in the Reagan administration, and the improvements in Israeli-American relations have been dramatic.

Pro-Israel lobbyists are aided by their unusual access to official information, including some that is supposedly restricted. A classified list of proposed arms sales that the United States regularly compiles is provided by the administration each year — at least orally — to AIPAC officials, to test their reaction to various plans.

The situation appears to have tightened slightly since Jonathan Jay Pollard, a U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, was convicted this year of spying for Israel.

In a concerted effort to expand, AIPAC grew from 9,000 contributing households in 1980 to 55,000 today, from an annual budget of \$1.4 million then to \$6 million now. AIPAC says that 90 percent to 95 percent of its contributors are American Jews and that nearly all of the remaining 5 percent to 10 percent are evangelical Christians who are avid supporters of Israel. The donations are not tax deductible.

Mr. Dine ridicules the widespread impression in Washington that AIPAC is a mouthpiece for the government of Israel.

And one Israeli diplomat said: "They very rarely give us a report of what exactly they are doing. There are many cases where they don't bother to find out our position."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Lawyer Appeals Barbie Verdict

PARIS (UPI) — Klaus Barbie's attorney has appealed Barbie's conviction on crimes against humanity, a spokesman for the lawyer said Monday.

The spokesman said Jacques Verges, the lawyer, appealed the case Saturday in Lyon shortly after Barbie was convicted and sentenced to life in prison, the maximum sentence, on charges relating to his tenure as Gestapo chief in Lyon.

Barbie '73 was convicted in the deportation, torture or murder of 300 Jews and Resistance fighters in 1943 and 1944. No date was set for a hearing on the appeal.

### 5 Killed in Southern Lebanon Clash

BEIRUT (UPI) — Heavy fighting broke out Monday between Moslem guerrillas and the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia inside Israel's security zone in southern Lebanon, a militia spokesman said.

The spokesman said at least five persons were killed and eight were wounded in the fighting in the village of Qana, five miles (eight kilometers) east of the Israeli border. The casualty figures included wounded both sides, he said.

The militia reported that the clashes erupted hours after a mine blew up an Israeli tank near the village of Al-Talib, wounding one Israeli soldier.

### Strike, Protests Are Resumed in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Shops and factories were closed here again Monday and youths erected flaming barricades as a general strike resumed to press demands for the resignation of Haiti's three-man governing council.

Crowds of youths reportedly were protesting in outlying districts of the capital. The strike, called by a coalition of peasant, student and labor groups, appeared to be receiving widespread support. Only institutions and press vehicles were seen in the capital on Monday.

Radio reported said that demonstrators had held a march and a sit-in overnight in other cities, including Port-au-Prince, the capital, and Port-de-Paix in the north. Half the shops were reported closed in Cap-Haitien, Haiti's second-largest city. The protests began two weeks ago over the governing council's plan to control the presidential elections in November.

### French, Germans Discuss Army Unification

PARIS (Reuters) — The French West German army brigade proposed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl last month would have to be created by France's independent nuclear deterrent, Defense Minister André Giraud said Monday.

Mr. Giraud, speaking at the opening of a five-day seminar of French and West German officers to discuss ways to promote coordination between their armed forces, said the brigade would be a new step in integrating European defenses.

"The question now is to how to use this unit," he said. "Because we cannot envisage putting French soldiers in a position where they would not be covered by some kind of nuclear deterrence." He also said the unit would be separate from the military structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which France left in 1966, but it could work with NATO forces.

André Giraud

### Blast Injures An Iranian In Madrid

Reuters

MADRID — A bomb exploded Monday under the car of an Iranian diplomat in a residential suburb of Madrid, injuring the diplomat and a second man, a government spokesman said.

Mohammed Raisi, second secretary at the Iranian Embassy in Madrid, escaped with light injuries, the spokesman said in a statement.

A small bomb placed next to a front wheel of Mr. Raisi's diplomatic car went off when he started the engine early this morning, the statement added.

No one has yet claimed responsibility for the attack and the police were still trying to establish what kind of explosives had been used, the statement said.

The Iranian national press agency, IRNA, described the explosion as a terrorist attack, saying the opposition movement, formerly based in France, was expelled to Iraq last year in an effort to improve French-Iranian ties.

In Paris, the Mujahedin Khalq opposition group denied any responsibility. Much of the opposition movement, formerly based in France, was expelled to Iraq last year in an effort to improve French-Iranian ties.

The crowd which had massed in front of Pakistan's parliament pressed in the heart of the city, shouting in the Iranian revolution's slogan, "Death to America." The meeting occurred a day after a bombing in Lahore that had left seven persons dead and fifty injured.

### Pakistan Shuts Hold Anti-U.S. Rally

LAHORE, Pakistan (UPI) — Tens of thousands of pro-Iran Shias pledged in the eastern Pakistani city of Lahore on Monday to repel the government if it demanded it from the United States to launch any operation against Iran from Pakistan.

The rally Monday, in which an estimated 100,000 militiamen from all over Pakistan had taken part, was considered to be the largest gathering outside Iran since the revolution in support of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The crowd which had massed in front of Pakistan's parliament pressed in the heart of the city, shouting in the Iranian revolution's slogan, "Death to America," and "Death to America." The meeting occurred a day after a bombing in Lahore that had left seven persons dead and fifty injured.

### Canadians Suspect Sabotage at Roseau

LARIX, West Germany (AP) — A series of explosions and a fire caused extensive damage at the Canadian Forces' base airfield here early Monday, a military spokesman said.

"There was no one in the compound at the time," Major Wayne Sturt said. "However, sabotage is suspected and is under investigation by Canadian and German police forces."

The damage was estimated at 200,000 Canadian dollars (\$100,000) in 10,000 liters (2,644 gallons) of fuel went up in flames, six vehicles were damaged and one firefighter was injured.

### For the Record

Thousands of Argentines staged a national strike Monday in a day of national mourning to protest the theft of the hands from the statue of Juan Peron, the former president of Argentina.

An anonymous telephone caller denied to *Le Soir* a Safran spokesman that Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's envoy to the Middle East, had died, the British daily reported Monday.

Three bombs exploded early Monday in the French Basque town of Anglet, near Bayonne.

U.S. television and film directors, locked in a dispute with producers over residual payments, have set a strike deadline Friday that could delay film releases and condemn television to a bout of reruns.

Pope John Paul II accepted the resignation of Cardinal Giuseppe Siri, the ultra-conservative archbishop of Genoa, on Monday following months of rumors that he might step down. The Vatican said Cardinal Siri would be replaced by Giovanni Cicali, archbishop of Capitola in Sicily.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### French Air Strike Enters 12th Week

PARIS (AP) — A daily work stoppage by air controllers entered its 12th week Monday, causing flight cancellations and delays for midmorning travel.

As on past weekdays, the controllers stopped work on Monday between 6:30 and 10 A.M. to press for increases in benefits. Eight flights were canceled by Air Inter and 18 Air France flights were delayed 15 to 45 minutes.

Traffic accidents in Spain have claimed 135 lives since vacations began Wednesday, a figure nearly double last year's for the same period, the national traffic office said Monday. Another 95 people were seriously injured.

At least 118 people died on French roads over the weekend. France's minister of the interior, national traffic service said Monday, France has the highest road death rate in Europe. Last year 10,361 people died in French road accidents.

The festival in Pamplona, Spain, of the running of the bulls started Monday with a rocket fired from city hall. Thousands of costumed revelers in white shirts and pants and wearing red neckerchiefs cheered and popped the corks of thousands of champagne bottles. They were preparing for the first bulls who will run through the city streets Tuesday morning. The festival lasts one week.

A Boeing 747, Airline Boeing 757 with 120 passengers aboard, bound from Lyon to Paris, had to make an emergency landing Monday at Lyon's St. Exupéry Airport after an engine burst over the English Channel.

## Fragile Truce Appears Near End in Colombia

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

BOGOTÁ — "The Winds of War," read the cover of a leading Colombian magazine recently, forewarning an end to the three-year truce between the government and the country's main guerrilla group.

Truces with smaller rebel movements unraveled two years ago, pitching Colombia into a stream of almost daily casualty reports on army-guerrilla clashes.

But as long as a cease-fire has remained nominally intact with the oldest and largest guerrilla organization, the pro-Moscow Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the government and its political affiliate, the Patriotic Union — stands to win in rural areas where the guerrillas have been able to speak of a continuing "peace process."

Now that accord appears to be crumbling. A Revolutionary Forces ambush last month of a convoy of army road builders along a jungle highway in the southern province of Caquetá killed 27 soldiers and wounded 42.

Skirmishes between military patrols and Revolutionary Forces units had been occurring with some regularity, with each side accusing the other of violating the truce. But the location of the assault surprised the government, since officials had considered Caquetá relatively calm.

The timing, too, was unexpected, coming just as campaigns are about to start for municipal elections in March. The vote will mark the first direct election of mayors in Colombia, and the Revolutionary Forces — through its political affiliate, the Patriotic Union — stands to win in rural areas where the guerrillas have been able to speak of a continuing "peace process."

Most projects have materialized. Most communities are still forming "rehabilitation committees" to draw up lists for new roads, clinics and schools.

Revolutionary Forces leaders, moreover, have been upset by Mr. Barco's elimination of independent commissions to monitor and mediate government-guerrilla disputes.

Intent on institutionalizing the peace process, Mr. Barco has designated a top aide, Carlos Ossa, to manage guerrilla affairs.

Mr. Ossa described the June 16 assault as an "act of desperation" intended to recover the rebels' lost initiative.

Opposition leaders rejected the initiative as insufficient.

Mr. Deville's nationally televised speech Sunday night was intended as a conciliatory gesture toward opposition forces that have been demanding over a month of protests that General Noriega step down. But the speech appeared instead to reflect the narrow maneuvering room available to Panama's civilian president, who was put in place by the general in 1985.

Nicolás Ardito Barletta, Mr. Deville's predecessor, has said that he was forced out by General Noriega after demanding an investigation of one of the general's key opposition figure, Hugo Spadafora.

In many Panama City neighborhoods, residents took to the streets immediately after Mr. Deville's speech to bang pots and honk horns, the hallmark of the anti-Noriega forces.

Mr. Ardito Barletta, Mr. Deville's predecessor, has said that he was forced out by General Noriega after demanding an investigation of one of the general's key opposition figure, Hugo Spadafora.

The president also said the 20,000-member Panamanian Defense Forces would have to respect civilian authority and withdraw from its political involvement.

He announced no measures to enforce these recommendations.

Special Envoy Dispatched

Panama has sent a former for-

## A.U.S. Green Party Studied by Activists

By Philip Shabecoff  
New York Times Service

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Political activists representing a broad spectrum of ideological shadings have assembled here to raise a new Green political banner.

Ecologists, anti-nuclear organizers, feminists, community leaders, American Indian representatives, Marxists, socialists, anarchists, libertarians and trade unionists were among more than 500 people from all over the country who attended the "first national conference of the American Green Movement." The conference began Thursday and ends Tuesday.

The movement considered at the conference was loosely modeled on the Green parties of West Germany and other European countries, which combine environmental goals with wider political aims in national electoral politics.

Some of the participants expressed doubt over whether there could or should be a national Green Party in the United States. They asserted that there was an urgent need for alternatives to existing political, economic and envi-

ronmental institutions and practices.

While the debate is not expected to produce a formal party structure or specific agenda, there was a consensus on these key principles:

- Social justice and environmental protection are equal and related aims of political action.

- Any political system must be based on grass roots organizing, where power comes from below, not from above.

- Economic and political activity must be decentralized and community-oriented. Economic growth must meet the needs of all citizens without destroying the natural environment.

- Political activity must be non-violent.

According to Howard Hawkins, an organizer of the conference who is a member of the Central Valley Greens of Vermont and New Hampshire, Green or Green-affiliated candidates have been elected to municipal offices in Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and North Carolina. There are now about 75 unaffiliated local Green parties.



L.A. LIMITS HOMELESS AT CAMPGROUND — Some of the 600 homeless people who live at a campground in downtown Los Angeles, which has decided not to increase the limit of residents to 800, citing health and safety concerns. The Salvation Army, which operates the 12-acre campground for the city, had requested the increase.

## Californian Fights Back After Court Bans IQ Tests for Blacks

By Jay Mathews  
Washington Post Service

RIALTO, California — Mary Amaya was happy when the school sent the letter in May asking permission to give her son, Demond Crawford, 14, special tests. He was a bright youth, like her other children, but had been struggling in school lately. She wanted to know why.

Then she found the postscript at the bottom of the school psychologist's letter: "NOTE: Because Demond is Black" — the words were underlined — "we will be unable to give him an intelligence test per Peckham decision."

She thought: What is this?

Unbeknownst to her and most other Californians, a long debate over intelligence tests in public schools had just ended, and the anti-test forces had won.

Henceforth, no black child in California could be given a state-administered intelligence test, no matter how severe the student's academic problems. Such tests are racially and culturally biased, Judge Robert F. Peckham of U.S. District Court ruled in 1979.

After losing in the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last year, the state agreed not to give any of the 17 banned IQ tests to blacks.

That did not seem right to Mrs. Amaya, who prided herself on demanding the best for her four children. She had never finished high school, but she resolved to find out why and how they could shortchange Demond this way.

In the two months since, Mrs. Amaya, a 40-year-old housewife with a mania full of softball trophies, has interrogated one of the principal lawyers on the winning

side, rallied to her cause much of

other Californians, a long debate over intelligence tests in public schools had just ended, and the anti-test forces had won.

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Mary Amaya had never finished high school, but she resolved to find out how the schools could shortchange her son.

Deputy Attorney General Asher Rubin, the state's attorney, called Mrs. Amaya's campaign "an interesting twist." Mr. Rubin had defended the state against a lawsuit by the parents of "Larry P.," a San Francisco schoolchild, and five other black youngsters.

Mrs. Amaya has been particularly dissatisfied with the support that

many tools and did not need to be discarded.

Deputy Attorney General Asher Rubin, the state's attorney, called Mrs. Amaya's campaign "an interesting twist." Mr. Rubin had defended the state against a lawsuit by the parents of "Larry P.," a San Francisco schoolchild, and five other black youngsters.

Mrs. Amaya has been particularly dissatisfied with the support that

no one has yet given Demond the tests his mother wants for him, but her protest is liable to affect both sides in an ongoing legal battle over how best to categorize and help minority children who do not do well in school. Psychologists and educators in several states are discussing the issue, and courts in Illinois and Georgia have reached conclusions contrary to Judge Peckham's.

Mrs. Amaya, who is Hispanic, met Demond's father, a black factory-worker, after she dropped out of high school two months short of graduation in 1965. They did not marry but lived together 15 years before the relationship ended.

They raised four children in the Los Angeles suburbs of El Monte and West Covina, where blacks are a small portion of the population. Mrs. Amaya, now married three years to a construction worker and living in a tile and succo tract house in Rialto, rejected a suggestion by school officials that she sidestep the test ban by declaring Demond to be Hispanic.

"I thought that would be denying Demond's black heritage," she said.

She also has brought sights of exoneration from the civil rights activists and psychologists who worked 15 years to win the intelligence-test case.

The government attorneys and pro-test psychologists on the losing side are expressing delight that a black child's parent is finally seeing their point: The test was just one of

her children, but opponents of the tests strongly disagree.

"It is an instrument that has consistently been used for discriminatory purposes," said Armando M. Menocal, a San Francisco lawyer who represented Larry P.

The Larry P. case was filed in 1971 at the urging of black psychologists and others who discovered that the state's special-education classes were 27 percent black — three times their proportion in the normal school population.

In a six-month trial, several expert witnesses argued that many blacks had been mistakenly placed in the classes for slow or erratic learners. They said the IQ tests used in selecting them had mistaken their cultural disadvantages for such as ghetto slang and lack of books at home, for low intelligence.

This doomed them to years of being branded "retarded" and kept out of classes that matched their real abilities, they said.

To Mrs. Amaya, the entire debate over race and its impact seems false and irrelevant, at least for most of California today. She pointed to her racially mixed family, and beyond.

"You can't go into any neighborhood anymore and call it a white middle-class neighborhood. There is no such thing."

"I think he relishes the prospect

of 18 months of campaigning for his issues and setting the agenda for his 1988 campaign," a White House official said last week. "It's a regenerative effect on his work."

But other Republicans are worried that Mr. Reagan's turn to confrontation may have doomed prospects for a genuine budget compromise with the Democrats. According to an administration official, Mr. Baker was negotiating a compromise with Democratic congressional leaders when he was defeated by Mr. Reagan, who made it clear he would not agree to revenue increases of any sort.

"This president doesn't want to be told that he can't sustain the

### NEWS ANALYSIS

highway bill veto or that he will find it difficult to get Bork confirmed," said one White House official. "He wants you to find a way to do what he wants to do."

A long-time Republican associate said there was "genuine tension" between the immediate goal of "keeping Mr. Reagan interested in his presidency" and the long-term one of leaving "a useful legacy," such as an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union and a compromise over the budget. This associate said Mr. Reagan wanted the arms control agreement but was "much less interested in reaching an accommodation with the Democrats" on domestic issues.

Some administration officials say they believe Mr. Reagan's attempt to take the offensive gives him a chance to raise issues he avoided in the 1984 re-election campaign, when the theme was "It's morning again in America."

Mr. Reagan's emphasis on conservative themes comes during the tenure of Mr. Baker, who is considered less conservative than either of his two predecessors. During Mr. Reagan's first term, when he compromised more readily than he does now, it was Mr. Baker, as Senate majority leader, who first

quietly forged deals for him on Capitol Hill.

A White House official said that Mr. Baker had come to the White House thinking he could continue to negotiate with Congress as he had when he was Senate majority leader. But the official said Mr. Baker had changed his view, realizing that his efforts are unlikely to bear fruit with a Democratic-controlled Congress determined to challenge the president. He said Mr. Baker had also realized that Mr. Reagan is less inclined to negotiate than he used to be.

Mr. Baker said when he arrived that one of his priorities would be negotiating for Mr. Reagan on the budget. Initially, he waited for the Democrats to come up with a budget reflecting their priorities. Then Mr. Baker intended to strike a deal on budget revisions that would convince Mr. Reagan he could negotiate on the merits of the budget, the White House official said.

But the official said the strategy has collapsed because neither the president nor the Democrats are interested in compromise. The official said that Mr. Baker could not let Robert C. Byrd, the Senate majority leader, take the initiative on the budget and other issues, because conservative allies of Mr. Reagan would "eat him alive," a reference to Mr. Baker.

As a result, Mr. Baker was said to have acquiesced in the confrontational approach. He was said to have recognized that Mr. Reagan was "adamant" against compromise. The official quoted the president as saying, "I've tried and tried and tried" to deal with Congress and "I'm not going to play that game anymore."

## Reagan Insists on Hard Line To Achieve Conservative Goals

By Lou Cannon and David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the final stages of his presidency, Ronald Reagan is more insistent than ever in pushing his conservative agenda.

White House aides said Mr. Reagan's choice of Judge Robert H. Bork to fill an unexpected Supreme Court vacancy and the resurrection of his old-time conservative economic program in a speech last week were part of an effort to prevent his presidency from fading into the past tense under pressure from a restive Democratic Congress and the Iran-contra investigation.

Mr. Reagan has told the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., who made his reputation as a compromiser, that he wants no compromise in the fight against tax increases. Last week, the president brushed aside assessments that Judge Bork, who sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, might face difficulty winning Senate confirmation and said he wanted Judge Bork anyway.

"It's very Ronald Reagan-like," Mr. Baker said Sunday in a televised interview, referring to the nomination of Judge Bork. "He not only states his beliefs, he acts on them."

Mr. Baker added that Mr. Reagan very much wants an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union but will "walk away from it" if the terms are not favorable. "He's not patsy in the final 18 months of his term," Mr. Baker said.

On Friday, unveiling what he called an "Economic Bill of Rights" in a speech at the Jefferson Memorial, Mr. Reagan hardened his proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution requiring a balanced federal budget, a measure that appears to be going nowhere. The new proposal would require a "super majority" for Congress to raise taxes.

Mr. Reagan, who blames Congress for the record budget deficits of his years in the White House, was described by one official as "stirred up" by the opportunity to once more engage the Democrats on fiscal issues and by his chance to fashion a more conservative Supreme Court.

Some Republicans say that Mr. Reagan's renewed enthusiasm for his conservative agenda gives him a chance to regain the political initiative he lost late last year, when Democrats won control of the Senate and the Iran-contra affair broke into the news.

"I think he relishes the prospect

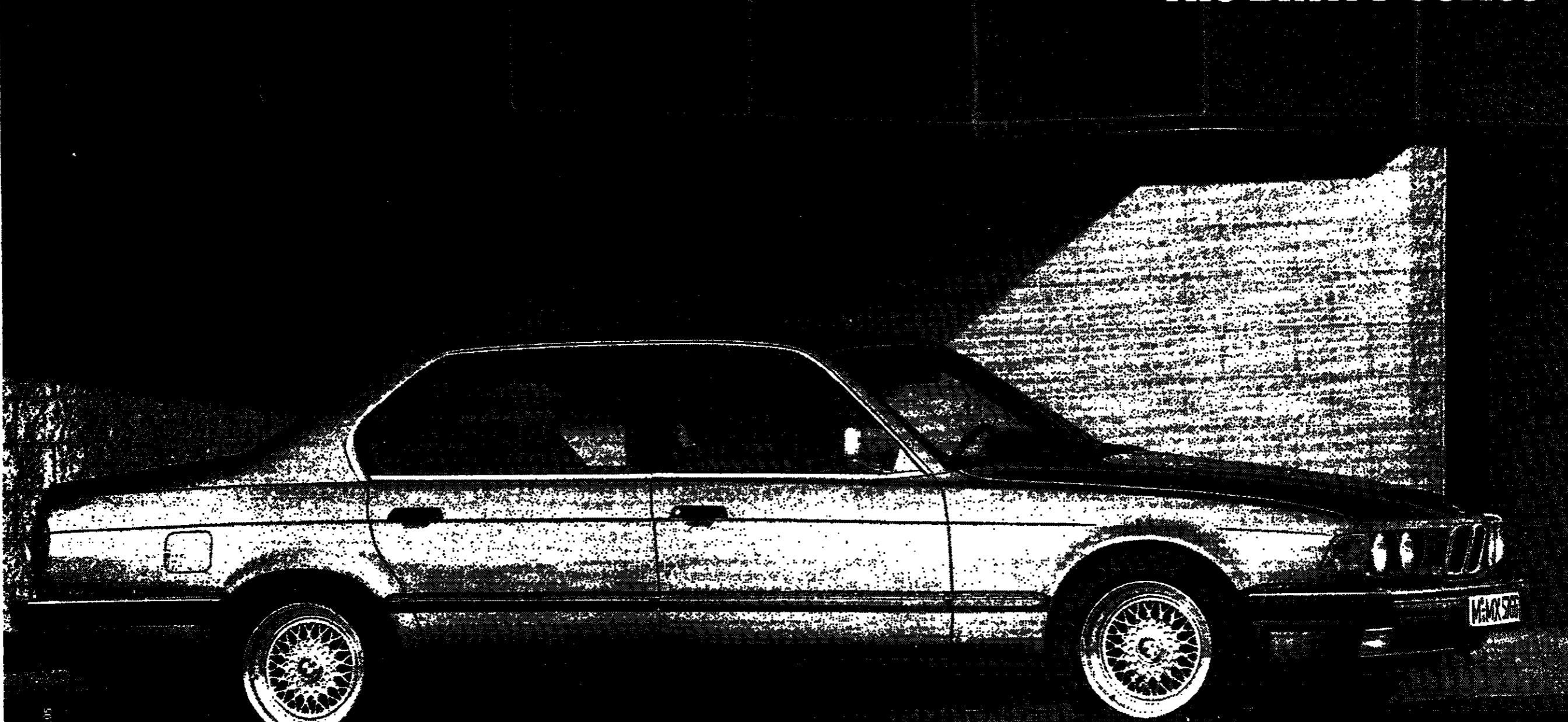
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## West German President, In Moscow, Emphasizes Goal of Reunification

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany told the Soviet Union on Monday that Germans would never cease to feel that they were "one nation," regardless of the division of their land.

Although Mr. von Weizsäcker also pledged to respect existing borders, his comments were an affirmation of the West German goal of reunification with East Germany.

The comments were part of Mr. von Weizsäcker's speech at a state dinner on the first day of his six-day visit.

East-West relations, especially questions of disarmament, dominated the public aspects of the visit by the West German head of state. But in the background lay the case of the 19-year-old West German pilot who landed at Red Square on May 28.

A West German newspaper said on the eve of the visit that the pilot, Mathias Rust, would be released during the trip. But Soviet officials warned last week that their investigation was not complete. Mr. Rust has been held in the Lefortovo prison.

Mr. von Weizsäcker did not mention the flight in his speech at the banquet given by President Andrei A. Gromyko, but concentrated on calling for better relations between the two countries.

"Our relationship will prove all the more fruitful the more openly and the more honestly we speak to one another," he said. "It is not always pleasant to recall embarrassing realities, but neither will they disappear if they are denied."

The issues he raised included the West Germans' desire for easier emigration for Soviet citizens of German origin, and German reunification.

"The Germans who today live separated in East and West," he said, "have not ceased to feel that they belong to one nation, nor will they do so."

"In cherishing this sentiment we are not opposing anyone," he continued. "On the contrary, it is precisely the division of our country and its effects on the people that make us acutely conscious of the need for peace."

Aware of the concern the Kremlin has expressed about any suggestion of revising the borders established after World War II, Mr. von Weizsäcker said: "We will not violate existing borders. Our aim is to rid them of their divisive and inhuman character."

He also called for a "radical and balanced" reduction in arms, including deep cuts in conventional weapons.

"What is important," he said, "is a balanced defense without any capability for aggression, the exclusion of the possibility for mounting surprise operations."

He also called for the Soviet Union to remove its troops from Afghanistan.

At the banquet, Mr. Gromyko called on West Germany to help the United States and the Soviet Union reach agreements on ridding Europe of nuclear missiles.

The current talks in Geneva on

freeing Europe of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles are a serious test of the preparedness of states to go from words to actions," the Tass news agency quoted Mr. Gromyko as having said. "Their outcome depends to a large extent on the stand of West European nations."

"We hope the West German government will contribute not just in words but in action to the success of these talks, to freezing Europe of whole classes of nuclear weapons."

Mr. von Weizsäcker said he and Mr. Gromyko had had about two hours of "serious talks which were full of trust."

He said they had discussed international and bilateral relations, but he gave no details.

Mr. von Weizsäcker, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was due to meet with Tuesday with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, said Monday that the West was overstating the chances of a superpower accord to remove medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, and warned against excessive optimism.

The newspaper said U.S. insistence that West Germany be allowed to keep 72 Pershing-IA shorter-range missiles armed with U.S. warheads remained one of many serious obstacles to an agreement at the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

"Special gifts are not needed to notice a certain buoyancy in the evaluations and predictions of Western politicians about the Soviet-American talks in Geneva," Pravda said.

The article accused Washington of leaking overly optimistic reports to the Western press while erecting artificial barriers at the Geneva talks.



GENOA GAS BLAST KILLS 4 — A Genoa apartment building after an explosion, which police said Monday was caused when an invalid turned on a gas stove in an apparent suicide. Four persons, including the invalid, were killed and 20 were hurt.

## Kollek to Boycott Events at Consulates To Protest Separation of Arabs, Jews

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem is planning to boycott a July 14 celebration sponsored by the French consulate in protest of the longstanding diplomatic practice of holding separate social receptions for Arabs and Jews, his office announced Monday.

The policy of separate receptions is one of several Western diplomatic practices that Israel says deny that Jerusalem is the country's capital.

But many Palestinians argue that to hold only one reception in the Jewish part of the city, where most of the consulates have their main offices, would amount to tacit recognition of Israel's 1967 annexation of their sector.

Many Western nations maintain their embassies in Tel Aviv and have consulates in Jerusalem, refusing to recognize Jerusalem as the capital because it was supposed to be an international city under

the United Nations partition plan under which the state of Israel was created in 1948.

Since Israel annexed Arab East Jerusalem during the Six-Day War in 1967, most of the city's Western consulates have held separate celebrations of major events, such as Christmas and their national days. Otherwise, they say, many Palestinians would refuse to attend.

The one exception has been the United States, which since 1984 has held single receptions. The Independence Day celebration this year, held Sunday at the consulate's main headquarters in West Jerusalem, drew a mixed crowd of which nearly half were Palestinians, according to the U.S. consul general, Morris Draper.

The French consul general, Jean-Claude Courcier, confirmed that the consulate planned separate receptions on July 14, the French national holiday commemorating the fall of the Bastille prison in 1789. One reception will be held at his residence in West Jerusalem

and the other at a church in the eastern sector.

"We have done it this way for 20 years and all the other countries except one are doing the same," he said. He declined to comment further.

Mr. Kollek made his decision to boycott the consulates after attending the U.S. reception on Sunday.

Sevannah Meryn, the mayor's spokesman, said that France had not been singled out, but that the July 14 celebration was the next event scheduled.

"Teddy's been fighting this for many years and he's decided the time has come to do something," said Mr. Meryn. "He thinks the consulates are here to try and bring groups together, not keep them separate. This doesn't mean they have to accept Israeli rule, but it does mean accepting that Jerusalem is one city and should not be separated again."

The Democratic Movement Party has been the majority party in the Samay government. A split would undermine political support for Mr. Samay in the National Congress and in a constituent assembly now writing a new constitution.

The party leftists said they would take part in a rally Tuesday in Brasilia calling for shortening Mr. Samay's presidential term, which is for six years, by holding a new presidential election next year. Mr. Samay took office in 1985.

The rally has been promoted by Mr. Samay's political archenemy, Leonel Brizola, the former governor of Rio de Janeiro State, and the leftist labor movement identified with the Workers' Party of Luis Ignacio da Silva.

Mr. Samay has received unusual public signs of support recently from military leaders and Brazil's Roman Catholic bishop, who condemned violence.

The Soviet escalation was one important factor in the Reagan administration's decision to begin sending Stingers to the insurgents. The rebels received a shipment of 150 Stingers late last summer. They were sent another shipment of 600

U.S. Embassies spokeswoman, Marjorie Ransom, would neither confirm nor deny that Mr. Walters had arrived. "I have absolutely no comment on this matter," she said.

Mr. Walters' state media made no mention of Mr. Walters' visit.

The White House said late last month that a U.S. envoy would go to Damascus after President Assad agreed to a request from President Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Walters' trip to Damascus followed a visit to Moscow, where he sought support for efforts by the United Nations Security Council to end the war between Iraq and Iran.

Syria is Iran's main Arab ally, although that alliance has been showing signs of strain in recent months.

Syrian sources, speaking on condition that they not be identified, said it was not immediately known how long Mr. Walters would stay in Damascus. They gave no details of his schedule.

The United States withdrew its ambassador to Damascus, William L. Eagleton Jr., seven months ago after Britain severed relations with Syria.

The British claimed that Syrian intelligence was behind a plot to smuggle a bomb aboard an Israeli airliner in London in April 1986. Syria denied the charges.

Report in Washington said that there was no indication Iran

was preparing to launch the missiles when the F-14 fighter jets flew protective cover on Saturday.

Mr. Fitwater said the jets were "in a command and control situation related to" the departure of the Stark, which was accidentally hit by an Iraqi missile on May 17.

The Navy aircraft did overfly the Gulf related to the Stark's departure," he said.

"It had nothing to do with the Silkworms. It was not meant to be provocative in any way. It did not infringe on Iranian air space and was in no way related to the Silkworms."

He did not respond to questions on the readiness condition of the Silkworms, saying it was an intelligence matter.

■ U.S. Explains Flights

A Defense Department official, referring to the naval warplane escort missions over U.S. warships and commercial shipping entering and leaving the Gulf, told Reuters in Washington: "It will be part of our precautionary operations to do this from time to time in the future." The official asked not to be identified.

Another official: "It was not intended to be provocative. It was intended to demonstrate our ability to cover the strait with both fighter and surveillance aircraft."

Pentagon officials said Monday

that there was no indication Iran

had knocked out the missile sites, officials said. Providing such air cover was an elaborate exercise, sources said, requiring launches of not only bombers and fighters but of refueling planes as well.

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■ U.S. and Soviet Officials Opened

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## ARTS / LEISURE

# Lacroix Taking Couture Back to Camargue Roots

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Christian Lacroix, the new wonder boy of Paris fashion, is getting his act together. And what an act! With what will be the most wildly anticipated collection in years, Lacroix will open Paris couture week at 2 P.M. July 26. The evening before, he will entertain the fashion press and pros during a cocktail party at his new couture house on the elegant Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

Instead of the conventional and ever so genteel Louis or Napoleon pom-poms that have dominated

**HEBE DORSEY**

Paris couture houses for decades, Lacroix went back to his roots — the rough and wild Camargue region in the south of France. With wide open spaces, the Camargue is France's closest thing to the American Wild West, with ranches, horses and gardens, or cowboys, wearing wide-brimmed hats. Lacroix, who, during a recent trip to the United States, was impressed with Santa Fe, said he wanted his decor to be a cross between Santa Fe and a Camargue ranch.

He called on the decorators Gouraud and Bonetti, who among others things did the spectacularly unorthodox Le Privilege restaurant at the Palace nightclub. "I did not want a classic salon," Lacroix said recently between fittings. "Couture today is theater."

The designer was lucky. The house he moved into — most elegant with a huge garden at the back — had several arched salons which lent themselves perfectly to Lacroix's idea of a bullring. He had the walls painted in violently contrasting orange and fuchsia — "a combination that cheers me up" — with rugs to match. The ceiling is a blue sky, complete with a few white clouds. The walls are outlined with stark, black, flame-like friezes taken from Camargue folklore, and the furniture includes giant settees, each one of which can accommodate 10 people.

Other pieces of furniture have a ranch feeling but they are touched with an intriguing surreal hand, while spindly wrought iron brings a Diego Giacometti finish. Here and there, a fun touch — such as a crazy stool, a tree trunk tipped by Santa Quilting — and a reminder that one of Lacroix's most endearing traits is his sense of humor. Customers will have to have a sense of humor to accept changing in a couple of



Christian Lacroix and one of his Arlesienne designs.

cabinets on wheels — like the ones used at French sea resorts at the turn of the century.

Surrounded with books on the Camargue, Lacroix explained that his collection, which will consist of only 55 models, also will be a tribute to his native land. While he cleverly kept a few of his signature prints, the most important silhouette

will be the Arlesienne, or woman of Arles, whose demure native costume consists of a black or brown dress topped by a huge, criss-cross embroidered shawl.

"I've tried to simplify," he said. "There won't be any ruffles or flowers but rather stiff fabrics for abstract dresses.

"Although we have the bullring

in mind, the results won't be Spanish gaudy," added Lacroix, whose grandfather was a bullfight specialist. "The spirit is different from Saint Laurent, who used the Spanish bullfight theme to the hilt. My folklore will be more subdued and more French. And more Provencal. Arlesiennes don't wear mantillas in the ring but lace coifs and restrained, severe colors such as brown and black. They dance to announce the corridas.

There won't be any flashy, gold and red bullfighters' costumes. The only gold touches will be the gypsys of Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer."

Here, Lacroix was alluding to a famous gypsy pilgrimage in the southern Camargue. In short, he defined his collection as "a summary of my tastes, emotions and souvenirs." In an effort to pare down and purify, the exuberant Lacroix will open with a Parisian, chic little black suit, if only to show that he can do that too.

Meanwhile, the designer has gar-

ned an incredible amount of publicity since he announced the creation of his house earlier this year. As a result, business is booming at an "almost scary" rate, said Paul Audrain, the house's business manager.

*Surrounded with books on the Camargue, Lacroix explained that his collection, which will consist of only 55 models, also will be a tribute to his native land.*

*Q.*



## OPINION

## Punching Holes in the Myth Of Gangster as Businessman

By George F. Will

**WASHINGTON** — When the director of violence to his movies, his unit of measurement is not the sumpson. He favors scenes like the one in his hugely successful "The Untouchables" when Al Capone, played to reptilian perfection by Robert De Niro, hosts a black-tie dinner for his hoods. Peeved to the point of violence by an associate's be-

*Where Puzo depicted the mafia as statesmen-like profit-maximizers, de Palma shows Al Capone literally bashing heads.*

havior, Capone pulverizes the associate's skull with a baseball bat. It is a stomach-turning scene, but before denouncing Mr. de Palma as (as I have done for gratuitous carnage in movies like "Scarface"), note that an episode like the one depicted actually happened. Mr. de Palma's "Untouchables" is a correct and corrective depiction of scoundrels who often have tapped a vein of unseemly American tolerance.

The tendency to ascribe virtues to gangsters represented in the 1970s in Mario Puzo's "The Godfather." Mr. Puzo's mobster was a sort of statesman, a law-giver outside the law. Played in the movie by Marlon Brando, there was something almost stately about the mafia's physical movements, as there was about the rituals by which little people petitioned him for redress of grievances.

Furthermore, a recurring theme of "The Godfather" is that there is a rough congruence between business values and gangster values. Gangsters are recognizable types — profit-maximizers protecting markets and enforcing contracts.

It was in the 1920s that gangsters became some of America's first celebrities. Capone had a flair for quips ("I don't even know what street Canada is on"), political philosophy ("When I sell liquor, it's called bootlegging; when my patrons serve it on silver trays on Lake Shore Drive, it's called hospitality") and even aphorisms ("You can get much further with a kind word and a gun than you can with a kind word alone"). But he was a grotesque brute and thus it is important to understand why, when he showed up at Wrigley Field, the crowd applauded.

In a brilliant stroke, Mr. de Palma opens his movie with a scene of Capone being barbecued while toadying reporters eagerly gather morsels for their avid readers. Capone was a product of Prohibition, the 1919-33 ban on alcoholic beverages, but the gangster as superstar was a product of, among other things, journalism and other publicity mechanisms that

turned the 1920s into (the phrase is Frederick Lewis Allen's) "the ballyhoo years."

By now, Americans have, as it were, callouses on their minds. Americans are much more impervious than in the 1920s to manufactured hysteria. In the 1920s, the decade that produced the (to the undiscerning eye) dullest president (Coolidge) produced a steady stream of publicity extravaganzas. National magazines had mushroomed, advertising and publicity agents were honing their skills and, most important, radio had arrived. As Mr. Allen wrote, "The national mind had become as never before an instrument upon which a few men could play."

There was now mass production not only of goods but of ideas, fads, publicity. There was an exponential growth in the power to make people famous. There was a new fabricated thing: the celebrity.

Celebrities came from the world of sports (there has never been a decade like it: Babe Ruth, Bobby Jones, Jack Dempsey, Great Tunny, Red Grange, Knute Rockne, the Four Horsemen), daring (Charles Lindbergh, Admiral Richard Byrd), entertainment (Kingsford Valentine, Rudy Vallee) and crime (Capone, "Legs" Diamond and others).

There's a lot to do with the dissatisfying aftermath of the war. Perhaps the peculiar attitudes toward gangsters had something to do with the enormous prestige and crude popularization of science, which seemed to teach that God is dead and man is degraded far below the angels.

Certainly the gangster was an urban cowboy, tapping the perennial American sympathy for the untamed outsider. As Mr. Allen wrote, part of the problem was "the sheer size and unwieldiness of the modern metropolitan community, which prevented the focusing of public opinion upon any depression which did not immediately concern the average individual citizen."

Because that last point is still pertinent, it is notable that early Mr. de Palma's movie a little girl is killed by a gangster's bomb, and late in the movie a baby in a carriage is caught in a horrifying cross fire. Mr. de Palma's demythologizing point is that real gangsters are not (as in "The Godfather") primarily a danger to other gangsters. They are enemies of the innocent, with no claim on any kind of admiration.

Washington Post Writers Group.

*Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.*



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Pure Fiction' on Sorzano and the Cuban-American Lobby

*Regarding the opinion column "The Contra Follies Are Still Playing in Washington" (June 27) by Flora Lewis:*

Flora Lewis should have checked on the "report" she repeated in her column that José Sorzano "is said to have been named to the NSC at the insistence of former UN Ambassador Jean Kirkpatrick," and the further implication that Mr. Sorzano was kept because Frank Carlucci, the new head of the National Security Council, "had to take care to stay out of trouble with Mrs. Kirkpatrick."

This "report" is pure fiction. I advised José Sorzano not to resign his tenured position as professor at Georgetown University to take the NSC job, where I am told Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

Because he was as little about discrediting me as Frank Carlucci does. He resigned his position at Georgetown and has been doing a first-class job ever since at the NSC, where I am told Mr. Carlucci is very pleased with his performance.

While setting the record straight, it is worth noting that Flora Lewis is also wrong about the Cuban-American Foundation, of which Mr. Sorzano was also president before taking the NSC job.

The Cuban-American Foundation is not, as she said, "a right-wing organization of Cuban émigrés that is building a well-funded, vocal lobby reminiscent of the China lobby of the 1950s." It is a bipartisan lobby that very effectively represents the concerns of Cuban-American

voters, much as AIPAC, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, represents the concerns of American Jews. Its support is both sought by and given to candidates of both parties.

JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK

Washington

## Auctions vs. Exhibitions

*Regarding the article "The China Treasure Trade War" (June 13), comparing Giuseppe Eskenazi's admirable exhibition of Tang Ceramics and Works of Art with two recent auctions of Chinese art held in London, giving the misleading impression that an auctioneer can put together an auction in the same way that a dealer selects and purchases pieces for a selling exhibition.*

The job of an auctioneer is to offer all kinds of works of art for sale from different consignors, providing that the property is of a certain minimum value, reasonable reserve prices can be agreed with the consignor, and an excessive number of pieces for the same type have not been entered for the same sale. The auctioneer should not select on aesthetic grounds, refusing to sell items which, although valuable, fail in his view artistically.

Critical comparison of an auction with an exhibition is valid only when the auction is of a single collection. But it is then the taste of the collector that is in question, not the abilities of the auctioneer. Auctions have to be judged

on other grounds, as your correspondent usually acknowledges.

JULIAN THOMPSON, Chairman

Sotheby's International, London

## Souren Melikian replies:

Auction houses and dealers compete in standard capitalist terms, each trying to get the lion's share for sale. Dealers are free to buy or reject, as are auction houses. This time the Eskenazi show won hands down.

I fully agree with Mr. Thompson that auction houses are there to take in a wide range of objects. I, for one, am all in favor of seeing them drop the de facto \$400 minimum value barrier. It is all a question of packaging. The humbler wares just should not appear in droves in the more ambitious sales.

## Reason to Be Reticent

*Regarding the front page box "To the Press, Reagan and Thatcher Say Few Words, Very Few Words" (June 10):*

The questions that reporters asked in Venice of these world leaders: "Why were you out so late?"; "Mrs. Thatcher, are you going to win on Thursday?"; "Mr. President, do you want her to win?"; "Do you like spaghetti?"; and, finally, the exhortation to "Say something" reminded me of a line from a Tom Stoppard play: "There is something scary about coherent stupidity."

H. WESSEL  
Cincinnati, Ohio

## ADVERTISEMENT

## Call Sign 'Blue': The Story Of One Marine Who Cared

By Jay Sharburt

**G**REAT FALLS, Virginia — The view from the road is of a two-story house, a cluster of cars owned by family members, a white utility mailbox by the fence and a knee-level television camera strapped with gray duct-tape to the mailbox post.

A polite, soft-spoken government security man meets the visitor at the fence gate. He says that the owner of the house is not in. There has been testimony that

## MEANWHILE

day, at the Iran-contra congressional hearings, about a \$13,900 security system for this particular home.

"All the TV crews came out this morning to take pictures," the security man says, nodding toward the video camera.

Ah, Blue, the visitor thinks, be advised, you still got movement to your front.

The visitor walks away, into a memory of June 1969. He is at base called Dong Ha, for a story about the first withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. Two scruffy marine grunts, just in from the bush, urge him to interview their platoon leader.

"Blue" that his call sign, one kid says, "You really should do a story on him. Man definitely has his Siem Reap together."

High praise, from a grunt. But it turns out that Blue, still recovering from shrapnel wounds in the legs, is on R & R — rest and recreation leave.

Well, that's that, the reporter thinks. In August 1970, though, at 1st Marine Division headquarters at Da Nang, he runs into Blue at the court martial of Corporal Randal D. Herrod.

Corporal Herrod is charged with murdering 16 women and children in a hamlet south of Da Nang while leading a five-man roving night-ambush patrol. In the 12 patrol were convicted of various charges, the third was acquitted, and the fourth was granted immunity for his prosecution testimony.

A young, ramrod-straight marine lieutenant with a noticeable limp is waiting to testify as a character witness for Corporal Herrod. The reporter takes down his name. He gets the impression that the officer is a tad upright, perhaps the sort who regards the media as Distort City at best, or commie pinko geeks.

They get to talking, though. The reporter learns that the lieutenant, on his own time, and hitching flights where he could, came back from the States to testify for Corporal Herrod. The corporal once served under him in a different division, a different rifle platoon up north near the demilitarized zone.

This reminds the reporter of the two grunts at Dong Ha. "Any chance you had the call sign 'Blue?'" the reporter asks.

The lieutenant grins. Yes indeed, he says. The reporter explains what prompted the question. They talk more, the El-Tee loosens up. When asked if he

has read "Catch-22," he even laughs. "It's one of my favorite books," he says.

When he testifies, he praises Corporal Herrod to the skies. He says that the kid was an outstanding marine.

Word was that the marine brass was not pleased with the lieutenant's testimony, that they wanted Corporal Herrod nailed clean and hard, as proof that the marines would never condone anything like the My Lai massacre.

The lieutenant's court appearance is not long. Good luck, the reporter tells him as he leaves. They shake hands. The lieutenant says that he is headed home, to his pregnant wife back in Virginia.

The trial proceeds. Finally, a verdict, a surprise one: the corporal is acquitted.

Two nights later, at the marine-run Da Nang press center, the reporter gets a phone call. It is the lieutenant. He is still in Vietnam, at the transient officers' barracks, still awaiting a flight out.

"I don't think I'm high on the priority list," he says, sort of laughing.

The reporter mentions this the next day to a friend, a young marine sergeant assigned to the press center. "They're messin' with him," the sergeant says angrily. "That's wrong, dead wrong."

He assigns the reporter to "souvenir" him a bottle of fine wine. Then wine procured, the sergeant adjourns to consult a friend, an air force dispatcher at the Da Nang air base. Late that night, the sergeant wakes up the reporter. "Get your jeep, we only got an hour!"

Much bustle, much confusion ensue. But with only about 10 minutes to spare, the lieutenant, still wearing his camouflage fatigues, is signed in for a flight headed to Okinawa. He will have no real transport problems once there. He shoulders his seabag and starts limping toward the waiting C-130.

"Sir!" shouts the sergeant who wangled him the flight. The lieutenant turns around. The sergeant whips him a picture-perfect salute. He gets one in return.

The sergeant, Dale Dye, later became a captain. He now works in the movies. He was the technical adviser on "Platoon" and played an army company commander in it. He is doing fine.

The lieutenant, the one who testified for Corporal Herrod and whose call sign was Blue, did fairly well for a while. He made it to lieutenant colonel. But matters concerning Iran, contraband and such have caused him no end of trouble; there appears no prospect for relief.

He and his family live in that two-story house here, the one where government security mans the gate, screening visitors for Oliver L. North.

*Los Angeles Times*

"If you love food, and are headed for France, Wells' book is a must." San Francisco Examiner.

"I have never read a food or restaurant critic that I have found to be so reliable, so thorough, and who makes me so damn hungry."

Robert M. Parker

From the author of the acclaimed Food Lover's Guide to Paris.

Now available

## The Food Lover's Guide to France by Patricia Wells

Patricia Wells' new book is a mouth-watering guide that leads food lovers through the gastronomic pleasures of France from North to South and East to West. Traveling over 30,000 miles on an exhilarating culinary treasure hunt, Ms. Wells writes of her discoveries: great restaurants, cafés, markets, pastry and cheese shops.

Chapters are arranged by province and include a description of the region, a map, best months to visit, and other details. A French-English glossary provides handy translations — and 75 authentic recipes from local chefs allow travelers to recreate French food experiences at home.

Patricia Wells is restaurant critic for the International Herald Tribune and an award-winning contributor to the New York Times. Order her new book today and capture the food magic of France.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Islamic Development Bank is pleased to inform all pilgrims (Hujjaj) that it has made arrangements for the purchase of 500,000 heads of sheep from SAUDI LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY so as to sell these sheep, which conform to all relevant Sharia and health conditions, to pilgrims who desire to give authorization to the Islamic Development Bank to slaughter sheep on their behalf in the slaughter houses designated for the project in Mina in the framework of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia "AL HADI AND AL ADAHI (THE SACRIFICIAL) MEAT UTILIZATION PROJECT". Under this project which will be implemented by the Islamic Development Bank in collaboration with the competent Saudi authorities, the Bank will slaughter and prepare these sheep for the benefit of poor Muslims, where the Fidya meat will be distributed to the poor Muslims of the Holy Haram, and the surplus meat from other kinds of sacrifices will be transported by air, sea or land, whichever is more appropriate, and distributed to poor Muslims and refugees in Jordan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Djibouti, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Lebanon, Mali, Egypt, Mauritania, Niger and Yemen Popular Democratic Republic. Payment for required sheep should be made through the branches of "AL RAJHI CO. FOR EXCHANGE AND COMMERCE" mentioned below:

This project stems from the concern of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to take every possible measure to extend assistance to pilgrims in the performance of their religious obligations and to facilitate the pilgrims fulfillment of the Hajj rites.

In view of the overcrowdedness observed at AL MOAISIM MODEL SALUGHTERHOUSE during the Hajj season of 1403H, a factor which made it extremely difficult to ensure the full anticipated benefit, it has been decided that slaughtering at these slaughterhouses would be restricted to those who wish to authorize the assigned committee to slaughter on their behalf in the framework of the above mentioned project in order to facilitate matters for pilgrims and to achieve the desired benefit. This plan was successfully carried out during the Hajj seasons of 1404H, 1405H, and 1406H. In addition, a representative of 30 or more pilgrims is entitled to attend the slaughtering on their behalf.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has provided the slaughterhouses assigned for the project with the most modern machines and equipment for full utilization of the meat of sheep slaughtered there.

Any person wishing to authorize IDB for the slaughtering on his behalf may pay, as from the date of







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Safety Agency Fines Chrysler \$1.5 Million**

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Labor Department on Monday fined Chrysler Corp. more than \$1.5 million for 811 alleged health and safety violations at its Newark, Delaware, automobile plant. It is the stiffest such penalty ever assessed.

Chrysler said it agreed to pay the fine, but officials in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration said Chrysler had not admitted to breaking the law.

Gerald Greenwald, chairman of Chrysler Motors Corp., called most of the violations "relatively minor electrical and mechanical safeguarding discrepancies" that had been dealt with.

In a plant inspection in January, officials of the administration said they found 225 "willful" or deliberate violations of the law in which workers were exposed to hazardous levels of lead or arsenic.

Overexposure to lead can damage the central nervous system and, in sufficient quantities, lead to death. Arsenic also is a lethal chemical and a potential cause of cancer.

Last month, Chrysler and two executives were indicted by a federal grand jury in St. Louis, Missouri, on conspiracy and fraud charges for disconnecting odometers on cars driven by Chrysler officials and later selling the vehicles as new.

Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, last week apologized to the buyers of those cars, promising to

extend the warranties on the vehicles and to replace any that were damaged in testing.

The administration launched an inspection of the Newark plant, which has 4,000 employees, after concluding that Chrysler deliberately under-reported job injuries at it and two other plants in Illinois and Ohio in 1985 and 1986.

Shortly after the inspection started, Chrysler agreed to pay a reduced fine of \$284,830 for what company officials then called "record-keeping" violations.

Chrysler was also cited Monday for 48 violations of the "employee right to know law" by deliberately not telling workers of dangerous chemicals in their work areas.

**GM Will Check Reports Of Mileage Tampering**

The Associated Press

PONTIAC, Michigan — General Motors Corp. said Monday it would investigate reports that some workers replaced or turned back odometers to conceal excess mileage run up by managers on test drives.

The Oakland Press, a Michigan newspaper, reported Sunday that unidentified GM Truck & Bus Group employees at the Pontiac West plant said they were asked by supervisors to tamper with odometers.

**Gilbert House Property Group To Buy Singer & Friedlander**

Reuters

LONDON — Gilbert House Investments PLC said Monday that it had agreed to pay £143 million (\$231 million) for Singer & Friedlander Holdings Ltd., a merchant bank.

The transaction will be made through the purchase of Ancomass Ltd., Singer's holding company, Gilbert House said.

Ancomass is, in turn, 91.6 percent owned by Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC, and 8.4 percent by Singer directors.

Payment will be through the issue of 13 million new Gilbert House shares, with the balance payable in cash.

The cash will be paid largely through a rights issue, details of which will be issued in a few days.

Singer operates mainly in banking, investment management, corporate finance and property investment, as well as international and own-account business.

In 1986, Singer's pretax profit and transfers to reserves amounted to about £12 million.

Gilbert House is a property development group capitalized at about £10 million.

Once the transaction is completed, the operation will change its

**Legal Ads: Still Debated, but the Dire Forecasts Were Wrong**

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the U.S. Supreme Court ruled a decade ago that the First Amendment protects certain advertisements by lawyers, three dissenting justices said the decision would effect profound changes in the practice of law.

Since then, ads hawking legal services and low-priced legal clinics have proliferated, and, although the rights of lawyers to advertise are no longer disputed, discussion continues.

State courts have split over the extent that lawyers may market by telephone or use mailings targeted toward a particular audience.

According to a study conducted last year after the decision, was to conjure up a parade of horrors that was going to happen," said Thomas S. Johnson, chairman of the ABA commission on advertising. "During the pe-

**Northrop Wavers in High Flight****Troubled Bomber, Missile Contracts Under Investigation**

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Northrop Corp. has been thriving for several years, winning some of the most prestigious and lucrative military contracts by combining top technology with a reputation for quality work. But now its standing in the weapons business is fast eroding.

For several months, government investigators have been studying Northrop's performance on several of the most sophisticated and sensitive U.S. military programs. The investigation came amid accusations of inadequate testing, lax security, cost overruns and improper procurement procedures.

According to congressional investigators, the inquiries have raised questions about the reliability of two missile systems and the security of the secret technology incorporated into the Stealth bomber being built for the air force. There have even been calls in Congress for construction of the Stealth to be split between Northrop and another aerospace company.

The inquiries also call into doubt the effectiveness of Northrop's internal controls and cast a pall over a company that had largely avoided the scandals that often touch military contractors.

Northrop has stood behind the quality of its finished products, and insists that it is taking adequate steps to rectify any management problems.

"Our customers rely on the integrity of our management and our adherence to procedures as much as on the quality of the systems we produce," said Thomas V. Jones, the chairman and chief executive. "We expect to meet their standards of excellence and our own."

Despite the problems, most analysts consider Northrop to be in sound shape because of the size and diversity of its military



Thomas V. Jones

contracts. They think it is unlikely that the complex Stealth program will be split up. They also say that Northrop has an excellent chance of being chosen to build the next generation of U.S. Air Force fighter jet, the advanced tactical fighter, a contract that would be worth \$45 billion.

The inquiries have centered on the possibility of defects in the guidance devices for the MX missile and on cost overruns and the loss of classified papers related to the Stealth bomber.

Last week, the company disclosed problems on a third project, the contract to make the attitude-stabilization unit that is part of the guidance system for the air-launched cruise missile carried on the B-52 bomber.

Northrop said Thursday that it had suspended the manager and three employees from its plant in Pomona, California that makes the unit, pending the outcome of an investigation.

The Justice Department and the air force have begun inquiries into the guidance devices. At issue is whether Northrop failed to test the unit before delivering it, and whether the devices met reliability standards.

As Printemps SA will increase its capital to 635 million French francs (\$103.7 million) from \$29 million and will issue a 508-million-franc stock option bond on July 30.

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank said parent bank operating profit, including trading on the bank's own account, in the first five months of this year was above the level for five twelfths of 1986, but gave no details.

A federal grand jury, two congressional committees and the air force have been investigating the company's MX contract; employees charged that parts were improperly tested and that Northrop was buying parts outside approved procurement channels.

The program has been plagued by delays, and the Pentagon has withheld \$85 million payments until the logjam is cleared.

The company replaced the general manager and senior financial officer in the electronics division and named executives of higher rank to take their place. Northrop and the air force have denied that there are any performance flaws in the MX guidance systems.

A portion of the guidance system contract has been awarded to Rockwell International Corp.

There is, at the same time, financial pressure on Northrop from the Stealth bomber project, by far its largest and one of the most ambitious ever undertaken by the U.S. Air Force.

The company has said that it will report a second-quarter loss because of higher-than-expected costs on the bomber.

Since last year, it has taken \$214 million in special charges on the project, raising concerns in Congress that the final bill for the 125-plane program, originally budgeted at \$36 billion in 1981 dollars, could swell much higher.

A study released last month by the General Accounting Office, the auditing arm of Congress, found that Northrop could not account for 780 classified documents related to the Stealth project, which is using expensive secret technology in an effort to be able to elude radar detection.

Mitsubishi Co. plans to buy 80 percent of Midcoast Cooperative Meat Society Ltd. of Australia this month to slaughter cattle raised on a Mitsubishi-owned ranch in New South Wales.

Nexx PLC has reached agreement to buy a 50 percent interest in WVO (Netherlands) BV, a Dutch clothing company with subsidiaries in Belgium. Next will pay £4.5 million (37.25 million).

North American Systems Inc., the privately held manufacturer of the Mr. Coffee automatic coffee maker, has agreed to be acquired in a leveraged buyout through a partnership formed by McKinley Allspaw Inc.

Parfesse Bruxelles Lambert announced the merger of two of its French subsidiaries, Parfinance

and Société Holding Economique & Financière.

Pilkington Bros. PLC has asked to change its name to Pilkington PLC and increase its authorized share capital to £450 million (\$725 million) from £280 million.

Ruston Gas Turbines PLC, wholly owned by General Electric Co. of Britain, will in the next two weeks complete talks with General Electric Co. of the United States on a joint venture to build aviation engines. Bendix Corp. is also a partner.

Shell U.K. Exploration & Production Ltd. and partner Esso U.K. PLC have submitted a £350 million plan to the U.K. Department of Energy to develop the central North Sea Kituik oil field.

Washington Post Co. has agreed in principle to sell its cellular telephone properties in Florida to Affiliated Publications Inc.'s McCaw Communications affiliate for an after-tax gain of about \$110 million.

Zizzo Best Co. said that facts have been discovered to substantiate allegations of fraud in the company's business of restoring water- and fire-damaged buildings. The company said it intends to seek protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

## ADVERTISEMENT

CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.

(CDR-1)

Referring to the advertisement of 6th March 1987 in this paper the underlined amounts that the original share from 5% five distributions have been received.

On 10th July, 1987 one new CDR-Carlos Computer Co., Ltd. cum repr. 27,000 shares and talon repr. 1,000 shares & Yen 250, will be available at Kas-Associate N.V., Spoorstraat 172, Amsterdam against delivery of 200 shares, 25 of CDR-Carlos Computer Co., Ltd. repr. 1,000 shares and 20 shares.

The price of the American Depository Receipts will be determined at the disposal of stockholders.

Further the underpriced amounts of that as from 10th July 1987 at Kas-Associate N.V., Spoorstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. plan 26, have been paid in "Affidavit" of the CDR-Carlos Computer Co., Ltd. will be payable with Dfls. 15,00 per CDR repr. 100 shares and with Dfls. 150,00 per CDR repr. 1,000 shares, div. per record-day 31st July 1987, plus Yen 125, plus 10% dividend, 125, plus 10% Dfls. 200 per CDR repr. 100 shares, Yen 1,675, = Dfls. 200 per CDR repr. 100 shares, Yen 2,500, = Dfls. 25,13 per CDR repr. 1,000 shares, will be deducted.

After 20th July 1987 the div. plan 25 will be paid in "Affidavit" of the CDR-Carlos Computer Co., Ltd. 14,17 and Yen 141,21 per share in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 26th June, 1987

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# Monday's **AMEX** Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *via The Associated Press*

Month												
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sta.	Kits	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Ch.

ADVERTISEMENT  
**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 6th July 1987**  
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The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (I) - irregularly.

(i) Al-Mal Trans. S.A.	\$ 204.48	
(i) Managed Currency	\$	
APAX FINANCIAL CORP.		
Martine house, P.O.B. N-45-Nossau,		
(b) Americapital NV.		
BANCI JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.	\$ 111.62	
(i) Boersend	SF 905.05	
(i) Concor	SF 159.00	
(i) Equitor America	\$ 161.00	
(i) Equitor Europe	SF 1617.00	
(i) Equitor Pacific	SF 1634.00	
(i) Eurobor	SF 1131.00	
(i) Eurobor	SF 1968.00	
(i) SFR-BAER	SF 1919.00	
(i) Swissbar	SF 295.00	
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(i) Multicurrency U.S.	\$ 1154.35	
(i) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU 1,101.10	
(i) Multicurrency Yen	YEN 211,440.00	
(i) Multicurrency FFR	FF 10,273.20	
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(i) Interbond Fund	\$ 181.02	
(i) Intercurrency U.S.	\$ 10.42*	
(i) Intercurrency DM	DM 30.60*	
(i) Intercurrency Sterling	£ 10.77	
(i) Intercurrency French Offer	\$ 12.02*	
(i) Intercurrency Pacific Offer	\$ 21.40	
(i) Intercurrency N. Amer. Offer	\$ 7.80	
(i) Intercurrency Japan Close	\$ 9.93	
(i) Intercurrency Australia Clos.	\$ 9.95	
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(i) Asian Growth Fund	\$ 22.92	
(i) Asian Income Fund	\$ 10.16	
(i) Divbonds	SF 87.00	
(i) FIF-America	\$ 21.42	
(i) FIF-Europe	\$ 28.55	
(i) FIF-International	\$ 18.19	
(i) FIF-Pacific	\$ 42.57	
(i) France Blue chips No 1.	FF 102,272.42	
(i) France Blue chips No 2.	FF 106,821.74	
(i) Indosuez Multibonds A	\$ 125.55	
(i) Indosuez Multibonds B	\$ 203.41	
(i) Indosuez USD (MULFI)	\$ 132.24	
(i) Indosuez Fund	\$ 15.51	
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(b) Cursitor Bk Fixed Inc. Fund	DM 99.48	
(b) Cursitor Bk General Fund	DM 115.25	
(i) Daltex Lct Int. Bond	\$ 1049.10	
(i) Eagle Fund	LF 10,510.00	
(i) Government Sec. Fund	\$ 79.44	
(i) Ibis Sicav	FL 10,356	
(i) Lelcom	S 2506.76	
(b) Opportunities Fund	\$ 1078.39	
(i) Prius fund	DM 52.14	
(b) Pri-Tech	S 1316.15	
(i) Source Plus	FB 51,170.00	
B-F.A.C.M.		
(i) Ecu Multicurrency	Ecu 1053.91	
MM-BRITANNIA-POB 221,31, Heller, Jersey		
(i) Int-High Income	\$ 0.860*	
(i) Dollar Mon.Curr.	\$ 12.43*	
(i) Dollar Mon. Port.	\$ 2.01*	
(i) Sterling Mon. Port.	\$ 17.64*	
(i) Amer. Inc. & Growth	\$ 1,408*	
(i) Gold & Prec. Metals	\$ 1,400*	
(i) Sterling Mon. Curr.	\$ 17.18	
(i) Japan Dolar Port. Fd.	\$ 2,290*	
(i) Japan Gold	\$ 2,290*	
(i) Okasan Global Strat	\$ 15.43	
(i) World of Leisure	\$ 1,447	
(i) World of Technology	\$ 1,137	
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(i) \$ Money Market	\$ 10.73	
(i) Non-\$ Money Market	DM 27.09	
(i) S Bond	\$ 11.33	
(i) Non-\$ Bond	DM 28.22	
(i) Global Equity	\$ 15.53	
(i) Global Bond	\$ 11.60	
(i) Capital S. & Equity	\$ 12.09	
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(i) Capital Int'l Fund	\$ 371.16	
(i) Capital Italia SA	\$ 35.31	
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lew.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477-95.71		
(i) Citinvest Ecu	ECU 1155.00	
(i) Citinvest Liquidity	\$ 1114.97	
(i) Citinvest Money Growth	\$ 1215.76	
(i) Citimanaq. Growth Euro.	ECU 1004.41	
(i) Citinvest Profit Sharing	\$ 1000.39	
CITITRUST		
(i) Global Equities	\$ 9.93	
(i) Global Bonds	\$ 10.01	
(i) Global Money Market	\$ 11.60	
(i) U.S. Bonds	\$ 10.19	
(i) U.S. \$ Money Market	\$ 10.51	
(i) U.S. Equities	\$ 200.38	
CCF - GAMMA		
(i) Actibonds Investments Fund.	\$ 35.17	
(i) CFA Gold Price Mut.	\$ 10.00	
(i) CM Global Growth	\$ 12.50	
(i) CM North Amer. Grth	\$ 12.50	
Elysees Four Termes	FF 50,280.72	
Elysees Long Termes	FF 46,142.76	
Elysees Mondeire	FF 50,335.24	
Europe Prestige Fund	ECU 11.04	
(i) I.I.S. European Fund	\$ 11.04	
Strategic Investment Fund	\$ 29.94	
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(i) CSF Bonds	SF 78.25	
(i) Bond Volar Sef.	SF 108.00	
(i) Bond Volar U.S.DOLLAR	\$ 125.53	
(i) Bond Volar D-mark	DM 111.27	
(i) Bond Volar Yen	Yen 11,87.00	
(i) Bond Volar Sef.	\$ 111.15	
(i) Convert Volar Sef.	SF 150.70	
(i) Convert Volar U.S.DOLLAR	\$ 174.47	
(i) CSF International	\$ 128.50	
(i) Actions Sutases	SF 567.00	
(i) Europa-Valor	SF 299.00	
CSM (CREDIT SUISSE MORTGAGE)		
(i) CSM Mortgagel Recov. Ltd.	\$ 10.60	
(i) Worldwide Securities	S 10.60	
(i) Worldwide Special	\$ 5.60*	
EBC TRUST CO. LTD. 155 E 51 ST. LTD.		
(i) Sel S. St. Heller. 0524-56.31		
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
(i) GIC Inc. Big	\$ 112.00 Offer	
(i) GIC Inc. Big	\$ 112.95 Offer	
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(i) Short Term A* (Accum.)	\$ 1,473*	
(i) Short Term A* (Distr.)	\$ 0,953*	
(i) Short Term B* (Accum.)	\$ 1,587*	
(i) Short Term B* (Distr.)	\$ 1,125*	
(i) Long Term	\$ 30.7*	
ELDERS (212) 572-0440		
(i) Elders Futures Fund	\$ 251.00	
ELDERS SWITZ (038) 24.79.79		
(i) Elders Int'l Bid SF 100.00 Offer	SF 105.20	
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(i) Europe	FL 10.22	
(i) Global A	FL 12.07	
(i) North America A	FL 10.48	
ERMITAGE MANAGEMENT		
19 Royal Square, St. Heller, Jersey, C.I.		
(i) External Fund	\$ 31.18	
(i) Fund	\$ 27.01	
(i) Fund	\$ 10.5*	
ERMATAGAZ MGT. CAYMAN LTD.		
POB. 2192 Grand Cayman, BWI		
(i) GAM Ermitege Int'l.	\$ 11.03	
(i) GAM Ermitege Inv. Inc.	\$ 16.37	
(i) GAM Ermitege Ltd.	\$ 21.76	
EUROPEAN LIFE (C.I.) LTD.		
Bordage H-St. Peter Pt, Guernsey. 0481710911		
(i) Fixed Interest	\$ 108.26	
(i) Equity	\$ 122.14	
(i) Mining	\$ 126.26	
(i) Property	\$ 101.03	
(i) Precious Metals/General	\$ 99.11	
Euro Pacific Advisors Ltd.		
(i) Fund	\$ 915.00	
(i) Maritime	Y 12621.00	
(i) Pacific Horizon Inv. Fd.	S 24542.47	
(i) Pleakdes	S 1698.31	
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Poundy Hill, EC4, 01-423-4480		
(i) F&C Atlantic	\$ 16.83	
(i) F&C European	\$ 31.78	
(i) F&C Oriental	\$ 9.35	
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(i) Fid. Amer. Vol.II Com.	\$ 68.80	
(i) Fid. Amer. Vol.II Cum.Pref.	\$ 101.74	
(i) Fid. Amer. Vol.III Com.Pref.	\$ 33.73	
(i) Fid. Amer. Vol.III Cum.Pref.	\$ 101.89	
(i) Fidelity Australia Fund	\$ 15.71	
(i) Fidelity Discovery Fund	\$ 16.27	
(i) Fidelity Dir. Sys.Tr.	\$ 15.35	
(i) Fidelity For East Fund	\$ 44.77	
(i) Fidelity Frontier Fund	\$ 14.37	
(i) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	\$ 14.26	
(i) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$ 14.26	
(i) Fidelity Orient Fund	\$ 78.51	
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund	\$ 27.67	
(i) Fidelity Spec. Growth Fd.	\$ 29.62	
(i) Fidelity World Fund	\$ 64.56	
FIDELITY POB 670, GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-823-3013		
(i) Dollar Income	\$ 8.07*	
(i) Forbes High Inc. GIH Fd.	\$ 48.00*	
(i) Gold Income	\$ 8.49*	
(i) Gold Appreciation	\$ 6.75	
(i) Strategic Trading	\$ 1.25	
FORRETNINGSBANKEN, 475 425 555		
(i) Scandians Int'l growth fd.	\$ 12.29	
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
6 CAPE MONICA PLACE, JERSEY 0034 2701		
PITAL STRATEGY Fd. LTD.		
(i) Sterling Deposit	\$ 1,819	
(i) US. Deposit	\$ 1,811	
(i) DM Deposit	DM 5,036	
(i) Yen Deposit	Yen 50,530	
(i) Sw. Fr. Deposit	Sw. 5,049	
(i) N. American	\$ 1,88	
(i) Japan	\$ 3,95	
(i) Pacific Basin	\$ 2,74	
(i) International growth	\$ 2,50	
(i) Sterling Gilt	\$ 1,12	
(i) Internati. High Income	\$ 1,32	
(i) Yen Convertible bond	Yen 2,016	
(i) European Fund	ECU 1.02	
CAPITAL STRATEGY PORTFOLIO LTD.		
(i) Growth Portfolio	\$ 1.26	
(i) Income Portfolio	\$ 1.05	
(i) Bond Portfolio	\$ 1.73	
GEFINA FUNDS.		
(i) East Investments Fund	\$ 88.70	
(i) Scottish World Fund	S 20,521	
(i) State St. American	S 257.90	
London. 01-9423-2030, Geneva. 41-2235530		
GLOBAL ALPHASTRATEGY FUND SICAV		
(i) Nikita Growth Package Fd.	S 12,082.77	
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
1000 Avenue of the Americas, NY 10036		
(i) DPM Amer. Growth Fd. N.Y.	\$ 32.76	
(i) Europe Growth Fund N.Y.	DF 51.12	
(i) Japan Fund N.Y.	S 22,949.50	
(i) Tokyo Pac. Fund (Soc)	Y 10,700	
(i) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.Y.	NY 19,122	
PUTNAM		
(i) Emerging Mkt Sc. Trust	\$ 14.58	
(i) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr.	\$ 12.73	
(i) Putnam Int'l Fund	\$ 128.76	
ROBECO GROUP		
POB. 74, Rotherdam (10-4490711)		
(i) Refin.	FL 107.00	
(i) Rente	FL 92.00	
(i) Rente	FL 52.30	
(i) Rodamco	FL 139.70	
ROYAL B. CANADA-POB 244/GUERNSEY		
(i) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	ES 16.19	
(i) RBC For East & Pacific Fd.	S 32.77	
Rentinvest		

1-1) <b>Energy-Valor</b>	SF 665.00	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Capital Fd.	S 47.61	1-1) <b>Rep(Guernsey)</b> Del. Inc. Id
1-1) <b>Conosec</b>	SF 809.00	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Income Fd.	S 124.00	Reserve Insured Deposits
1-1) <b>Usscor</b>	SF 100.00	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Mktl Currency Fd.	S 34.70	Small Portfolio
1-1) <b>Pacific-Valor</b>	SF 22.00	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC North Amer. Fd.	S 14.37	Swisskreck holding K.V.e
1-1) <b>CS Value</b>	S 188.45	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC/INDIFUND INT'L FUND (44-371-2200)	S 14.37	Sci/Tech, SA Luxembourg
1-1) <b>CS Bond A</b>	ECU 104.98	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Stella Fund
1-1) <b>CS Bond B</b>	ECU 104.78	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Stella Fund
1-1) <b>CS Golden Bond A</b>	FL 102.97	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Techno Growth Fund
1-1) <b>CS Golden Bond B</b>	FL 102.97	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Transpacifc Fund
1-1) <b>CS Short-T. Bd DM A</b>	DM 104.15	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Trans Europe Fund
1-1) <b>CS Short-T. Bd DM B</b>	DM 104.15	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Tudor B.V. Futures LTD
1-1) <b>CS Short-T. Bd SA</b>	S 101.81	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Turboclub Fund
1-1) <b>CS Short-T. Bd B</b>	S 101.81	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Tweedy,Brownie n.v. ClassA
1-1) <b>CS Money Market Fund</b>	S 1281.78	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Tweedy,Brownie n.v. ClassB
1-1) <b>CS Money Market Fund</b>	DM 1130.03	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Tweedy,Brownie (U.K.) n.v.
1-1) <b>CS Money Market Fund</b>	E 1222.89	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Unic Fund
1-1) <b>CS Money Market Fund</b>	Y 107,149.00	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Uni Bond Fund
1-1) <b>CS Money Market Fd Yam.</b>	Y 107,149.00	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Uni Capital Fund
<b>DIT INVESTMENT FFM</b>		1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Univers Bonds
1-1) <b>Concordia</b>	DM 37.71	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Updyke Fund Ltd
1-1) <b>Int'l Renfertend</b>	DM 76.72	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	U.S. Federal Securities
<b>DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC</b>		1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	U.S.A. Income Portfolio
Winchester House, 77 London Wall LONDON EC2 (91 297797)		1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Vanderbilt Assets
1-1) <b>Winchester Capital</b>	S 100.84	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Vesper Flux
1-1) <b>Finsbury Group Ltd</b>	S 158.47	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	Willerborg Capital
1-1) <b>Winchester Diversified</b>	S 19.30*	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	World Fund 3A
1-1) <b>Winchester Financial Ltd.</b>	S 16.56	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	World Balanced Fund S.A.
1-1) <b>Winchester Frontier</b>	S 163.57	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	
1-1) <b>Winchester Holdings</b>	FF 122.75	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	
	S 13.46	1-1) <b>W</b> RBC Inv'l Fund	S 12.00	
DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; p-pence Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; A\$ - Australian Dollars; L - Italian Lira; -asked; + - Offer Price; b - bid changes; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; e - New; S - suspended; S/S -				
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1987

## **Floating-Rate Notes**

July 6						Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Std	A
<b>Dollars</b>										
Issuer/Mat.		Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked					
Alaska Finance July81	6.25%	15-07	92.05	92.15		Cibc B (WtWt)	7 1/2	28-08	92.05	92.15
Alberto 93	7.64%	11-12	100.00	100.00		Carleter 5 1/4 M	7 1/2	11-09	99.75	99.75
Allied Irish 95	7%	10-12	91.00	91.50		Carleter 5 M Sept/96	6 1/2	11-09	99.75	99.75
Altis Corp	7%	28-07	92.50	93.00		Central 7/68	7 1/4	12-11	92.12	92.12
American Express 97	7%	20-09	92.25	92.50		Central Int 08/01/01	7 1/4	28-08	92.25	92.50
Arab Bks Corp 91/96	6%	18-09	91.00	91.50		Centrus 92/95	7 1/2	08-09	91.00	91.50
Arco 90	7%	14-12	100.00	100.00		Centrus 96	7.713	04-12	99.50	100.00
Arco 99	7.588	08-09	91.57	91.67		Centrus Sept 96	6.405	04-12	97.50	98.00
Bco Naz Lavoro 97	7 1/2	08-09	91.00	91.50		Chase 91	6%	28-08	99.30	99.30
Bco Di Napoli 97	6%	11-12	91.00	91.50		Chase Man Corp 89	7 1/2	12-08	96.50	96.50
Bco Di Napoli 91	7%	05-11	91.00	91.50		Chase Man Corp 90	7 1/2	12-08	97.30	97.30
Bco Di Roma Jun91	7.405	08-09	91.22	91.52		Chase Man 97	7 1/2	12-08	97.50	98.00
Bco Di Roma 92	7.238	31-07	91.46	91.76		Chemical 6 (WtWt)	7 1/2	28-08	91.46	91.76
Bco Santa Spirito 93	6%	08-09	91.22	91.52		Chemical 96	7 1/2	31-07	90.87	91.50
Bangkok Bt 80 (Mthly)	7%	14-10	91.50	91.50		Chemical Febr97	7 1/2	28-08	91.50	91.50
Bt Boston 00 (Mthly)	6 1/2	14-07	91.25	91.75		Chemical Oct97	6 1/2	04-09	91.25	91.75
Bt Boston 01	7%	08-09	91.00	91.50		Christofle Bt 01	6 1/2	04-09	91.00	91.50
Bt Bratislava 90 Cap	7.475	26-08	91.22	91.50		Chrysler Oct95	7 1/2	14-19	91.50	91.50
Bt Montreal 94	7%	08-09	91.00	91.50		Citcorp 85	7.286	31-07	91.00	91.50
Bt Montreal 91	6.175	7/28	91.00	91.50		Citcorp Aug/96 (WtWt)	7	12-06	91.00	91.50
Bt Montreal 91	7%	14-10	91.00	91.50		Citcorp Sept	7 1/2	31-07	91.00	91.50
Bt Nyc Tranche A 97	7 1/2	08-09	91.00	91.50		Citcorp Phoe 93	7 1/2	31-07	91.00	91.50
Bt Nova Scotia 94	6%	14-07	91.55	92.00		Citcorp Sept	7 1/2	31-07	91.75	91.75
Bt Nova Scotia 92	6%	08-09	91.00	91.50		Citcorp Parp	6 1/2	15-07	91.40	91.75
Bt Scotland Peru	7%	11-14	90.00	90.50		Citcorp Sept	7 1/2	15-07	91.25	91.25
Bankers Trust 90	7 1/2	09-09	90.00	91.25		Citcorp Mar97	7.284	31-07	91.75	91.75
Bankers Trust 92	7 1/2	09-09	90.00	91.25		Citcorp May97	7 1/2	31-07	91.75	91.75
Bt Capital 96	7 1/2	09-09	90.00	91.25		Citcorp Price 99	7 1/2	31-07	91.75	91.75
Bt Int 91	6%	14-18	91.75	92.25		Cit Fed Fed 93	7 1/2	28-08	91.50	91.50
Bt Int 91 (Mthly)	6%	14-18	91.75	92.25		Cit Fed Fed 94	6.528	12-08	91.50	91.50
Bt Int 91	7.225	10-12	91.00	91.50		Cit Fed Fed Oct93	6.612	08-09	91.50	91.50
Bt Indus New 97 New	8%	11-11	91.75	91.75		Comarco 97	7 1/2	09-09	91.50	91.50
Btcs 97/Cap	7%	19-08	91.50	91.50		Commerzbank Mwpd	7 1/2	20-11	100.27/100.27	
Btcs Nov 96	7.355	18-11	91.24	91.24		Commerzbank Ausp93	6 1/2	11-09	91.30	91.50
Btcs Indus 97 (Cap)	7%	08-08	91.50	91.55		Comun Urb Indus 91	6 1/2	12-08	91.50	91.50
Btcs 95	6%	08-08	91.00	91.50		Comun Urb Indus 96	6 1/2	12-08	91.50	91.50
Btcs 97 (Cap)	7%	12-10	91.00	91.50		Come Fic Cto 97 (LMR)	7 1/2	22-11	92.25	92.25
Btcs 98/99	8%	11-11	91.75	91.75		Cof 97 (Mthly)	7 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 05 (Mthly)	6%	08-08	91.00	91.50		Cr Du Nord 97	7 1/2	27-07	92.00	92.00
Btcs 97	7%	19-08	91.50	91.50		Cr Fcoaer Oct97	7 1/2	25-10	91.50	91.50
Btcs 98	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cr For Export 92	7 1/2	04-01	91.50	91.50
Btcs 99	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cr Lvansoc 03/96	7 1/2	10-10	100.25/100.25	
Btcs 00	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cr Lvansoc 93	7 1/2	22-12	91.75	91.75
Btcs 01	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cr Lvansoc 97 (Cap)	6 1/2	21-02	100.25/100.25	
Btcs 02	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cr Lvansoc 97 (Cap)	6 1/2	21-02	91.75	91.75
Btcs 03	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cr Lvansoc 97	6 1/2	21-02	91.75	91.75
Btcs 04	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cr Lvansoc 98	6 1/2	21-07	91.25	91.25
Btcs 05	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cr Lvansoc 98	6 1/2	21-07	91.25	91.25
Btcs 06	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cr Lvansoc 98/99	6 1/2	21-07	91.25	91.25
Btcs 07	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Credit Suisse 94	6 1/2	14-07	99.50	99.50
Btcs 08	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Credit Suisse 95	6 1/2	14-07	99.50	99.50
Btcs 09	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cs Frcd Jan99	7.225	31-12	91.75	91.75
Btcs 10	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cs Frcd Jun99	7.225	15-07	91.75	91.75
Btcs 11	6.975	11-12	91.00	91.50		Cs Frcd Sep99	7.225	22-11	91.75	91.75
Btcs 12	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug93	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 13	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug94	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 14	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug95	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 15	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug96	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 16	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug97	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 17	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug98	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 18	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug99	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 19	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug00	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 20	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug01	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 21	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug02	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 22	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug03	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 23	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug04	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 24	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug05	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 25	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug06	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 26	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug07	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 27	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug08	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 28	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug09	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 29	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug10	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 30	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug11	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 31	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug12	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 32	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug13	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 33	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug14	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 34	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug15	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 35	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug16	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 36	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug17	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 37	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug18	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 38	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug19	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 39	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug20	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 40	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug21	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 41	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug22	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 42	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug23	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 43	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug24	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 44	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug25	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 45	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug26	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 46	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug27	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 47	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug28	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 48	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug29	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 49	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug30	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 50	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug31	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 51	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug32	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 52	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug33	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 53	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug34	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 54	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug35	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 55	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug36	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 56	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug37	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 57	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug38	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 58	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug39	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 59	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug40	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 60	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug41	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 61	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug42	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 62	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug43	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 63	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug44	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 64	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug45	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 65	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug46	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
Btcs 66	6.975	04-07	91.75	91.50		Denmark Aug47	6 1/2	28-08	91.75	91.75
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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Slips, Except Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar strengthened Monday against the Japanese yen, but lost earlier European gains to close lower against other major currencies in quiet trading.

"The dollar is rising against the yen, going nowhere against the mark and falling against sterling," said James Vick of Manufacturers Hanover Corp.

"We are continuing to see interest in buying dollars by Japanese investors," Mr. Vick said. "Japanese officials, including Bank of Japan governor [Satoshi] Sumita, have fostered this interest by emphasizing the dollar's stability against the yen."

Mr. Vick said comments by Mr. Sumita, and others, have implied that the current strength of the dollar is not yet testing the "upper limits" of foreign exchange rate accords reached by the Group of Seven major industrial nations.

However, early orders for dollars triggered a greater amount of sell

## London Dollar Rates

Source: Reuters

against the yen following comments from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that the yen's weakness will continue for some time.

"We're seeing a general international movement into the dollar," said Evelyn Brody, an economist at Morgan Grenfell & Co. "And there's an outflow from Japan as they move out of their own domestic bond and equity markets."

These expenditures trigger tremendous market dislocation, especially in the Third World. Developing nations are efficient commodities producers and have been hard hit by the worsening export subsidy war between the United States and the EC that has driven down world prices.

Lack of trade-liberalizing rules on farm products has been a major shortcoming of GATT, formed after the end of World War II to seek end to tariffs and other trade barriers.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed higher at 1,8419 DM in Frankfurt, after 1,8372 Friday, and in Paris at 1,6368 French francs from 1,6300 and at 1,6135 French francs after 6,1275.

The pound gained against the U.S. currency, to \$1.6175 from \$1.6150.

The dollar closed off its European high, after rising half a pence and nearly one yen to 1,8445 Deutsche marks and 149.60 yen, after 148.65; at 1,5340 Swiss francs from 1,5300 and at 1,6135 French francs after 6,1275.

In New York, the dollar eased slightly to 1,8375 DM, from 1,8394 DM on Friday, but edged higher to 148.87 yen, after 148.80.

The dollar was unchanged at 1,5300 Swiss francs, but slipped to 6,1180 French francs from 6,1305.

Boosted by oil prices, the British pound rose more than one cent to \$1.6235 from \$1.6105.

The U.S. currency also got a lift

as yields on the long bond drop into the 8% percent-to-9% percent range."

Recent softness in the federal funds rate, the rate on overnight loans of reserves among U.S. banks, and slow growth in broad monetary aggregates have also helped to improve the market's mood.

Indeed, talk is spreading among dealers that Fed governors, some of whom may vote to ease monetary policy somewhat at Tuesday's Open Market Committee meeting.

An Open Market Committee meeting always attracts attention, but this week's session is particularly meaningful: Barring some unforeseen circumstance, it will be Paul A. Volcker's last as chairman of the Fed.

"This is a transitional meeting," Mr. Jones said, "and for that reason it is an important one. I think Volcker will probably take something of a back seat."

Largely because Mr. Volcker is on the way out and Alan Greenspan, his successor, has not yet been confirmed, it is unlikely the committee will take any substantive action, analysts say.

"The Fed is on hold right now," said Roger A. Frosch, president of Technical Dimensions, a market-forecasting and advisory-service firm, "and the market is too."

(AP, IHT, Reuters)

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(AP, IHT, Reuters)

## FARM: Anti-Subsidy Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

modity prices would rise, making the adjustment easier to bear for all.

According to U.S. officials, the United States spends \$30 billion a year and the EC at least \$40 billion a year on farm subsidy programs under its Common Agricultural Policy.

These expenditures trigger tremendous market dislocation, especially in the Third World. Developing nations are efficient commodities producers and have been hard hit by the worsening export subsidy war between the United States and the EC that has driven down world prices.

Lack of trade-liberalizing rules on farm products has been a major shortcoming of GATT, formed after the end of World War II to seek end to tariffs and other trade barriers.

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(AP, IHT, Reuters)

## Calm Summer Seen for U.S. Interest Rates

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The calm that descended on the credit markets a few weeks ago could continue well into the summer, analysts and traders say, setting the stage for steady to modest declines in interest rates.

Since the middle of June, yields on the Treasury's closely watched 30-year bonds have moved in a very narrow range, and they settled on Thursday, at the end of a holiday-shortened week, at 8.40 percent.

While many would-be participants have chosen to watch from the sidelines, draining retail demand from the market, the period has been a welcome respite for many who were bruised during the sharp run-up in rates during the first six weeks of the second quarter.

But now, with most signals pointing to a continued soft economy with no significant pickup in inflation and with a steady to slightly firmer trend on foreign exchange markets, traders say that customer inquiries are rising.

"The market is settling itself up to have a pretty decent summer," said Robert H. Chandross, vice president and chief economist at Lloyds Bank of North America. "Over the next few weeks we

should see yields on the long bond drop into the 8% percent-to-9% percent range."

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(AP, IHT, Reuters)

## STOCKS: Global Bullish Trend in Shares Was Tempered in 2d Quarter

(Continued from first finance page)

average price/earnings ratio is 19.

The composite CAC index of the French Stockbrokers Association began the year at 397 and rose to a peak of 456 in early May. Since then it has slid, partly reflecting the economy's general sluggishness, and ended Monday at 407.4.

The market had a tremendous run-up this year, but it's now going through a corrective phase," said Robert J. Krawe, director of the Fund Fund Inc.

French stock analysts said the government's privatization program has apparently not diluted stock prices. Indeed, this campaign of "popular capitalism" has supported stock prices by attracting 3 million new shareholders.

FRANKFURT — Frankfurt's stock exchange gained a modest 3.16 percent in dollar terms in the second quarter or 4.34 percent in marks. In the first quarter, it lost 13.18 percent.

But Frankfurt has been stirring, and analysts note that the price/earnings ratio of 12 makes German stocks a bargain.

"We like the Germans; it's one

of the cheapest, high-quality, well-managed corporate sectors in the world," said Orest Peklakot, a Carl Marks analyst.

"The problem with the German stock market is convincing the Germans that they have a good stock market." The government, he noted, is trying to get institutions to boost the capital they put in stocks from the current

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## In Indonesia, Liquidity Pinch Grips the Banks

Agence France-Presse

JAKARTA — Banks in Indonesia that were caught in last month's hectic currency speculation face liquidity shortages with the short-term borrowing costs for rupiah soaring to around 35 percent on Monday, bank sources said.

The government raised interest rates and soaked up pension funds deposited with banks to contract the money supply.

Five state banks and 11 foreign banks were major buyers of dollars and other foreign currencies in six weeks of speculation that forced the central bank to sell \$1.8 billion in an attempt to stabilize the rupiah.

Bankers said they have started to sell dollars back to the central bank to buy rupiah, incurring losses.

## Foreign Banks Seek New Role in Korea

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's rapid progress in repaying its foreign debt has sent the 70 major foreign banks in the country searching for a new role in the rapidly expanding economy, senior bankers say.

Earlier this decade, South Korea was a regular borrower from international bank syndicates. But the government is expected to be able to cut almost \$5 billion from the nation's foreign debt this year, bringing it well below \$40 billion.

"The good syndication days are all over," said BankAmerica's manager here, John Corp. He is head of the Foreign Bankers Group.

But the monetary authorities' restraints on liquidity and borrowing, coupled with restricted access to local currency for foreign banks, makes other business hard to find.

"I understand the authorities' position, and they are taking a responsible attitude to their foreign debt," said Christopher Martin, head of Barclays Bank PLC in

London. "The sources said the withdrawals cast doubt on the project's future.

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all banks in South Korea help fund smaller firms as well as big corporations. Most foreign banks said this is not their business. Big U.S. banks, in particular, want to provide global financing services that Korean banks cannot yet offer.

The expansion of big export companies' overseas means they need more dollar funding, said Andrew Mathurin, of Chase Manhattan Corp. It is also cheaper, with loans in dollars costing about three percentage points less than those in Korean won, he said.

With the won gaining about 8 percent annually on the dollar, the repayment cost is cut to virtually nothing, he added.

Keith Cunningham of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. in Seoul said growing trade financing opportunities, citing the bank's Hong Kong base and the growing trade between South Korea and China.

However, the banks said they need free access to the domestic money market.

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## SPORTS

**Cash: Ex-Bad Boy Is the Man of the Hour**

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

WIMBLEDON, England.—In the immediate aftermath of his victory over Ivan Lendl Sunday, Pat Cash said what all first-time Wimbledon champions say: "I don't think this has hit me yet." Monday morning, it hit him at a packed press conference. "Good God," said Cash. "I've become an important person."

True, not just because he is the Wimbledon champion but because of what his emergence as a top player can mean to men's tennis—a fresh new face who can play the game and also put some personality into it.

"I think there are a lot of good players out there," Cash said. "Ivan's a great champion, and so is Boris Becker. Then there's [Stefan] Edberg, [Mats] Wilander, [Jimmy] Connors and I hope [John] McEnroe." Next to each name, with the exception of Becker, one must put an asterisk because of age, uncertainty or lack of personality.

Men's tennis needs a great rivalry, Becker-Lendl isn't likely to capture people's imaginations for the simple reason that Lendl doesn't inspire. Resolute and hard-working, yes, but he'll never have the flair or the magnetism that Becker and Cash can.

Cash doesn't have Becker's natural charm, but he does have a macho appeal and is capable of being a valid rival. He is not just a grass-court wonder who's lost when not playing on something green and soft. He is an Australian product who, as his coach, Ian Barclay pointed out Monday, grew up on clay and developed his groundstrokes first.

He couldn't even hit a smash until he was 14, Barclay said. "I really think that's the way you develop a great tennis player. Teach him the basic first. Anything can be developed, but if you don't have the basic strokes you'll never be a top player."

Lendl is a perfect example of that. Only in the last few years has he developed a serve-and-volley game to go with his



Seconds after beating Ivan Lendl in Sunday's final at Wimbledon, Pat Cash raced up into the stands to receive congratulations from friends and Ian Barclay, his coach (center).

remarkable groundstrokes. Although he'll never be the natural that Becker, Cash and McEnroe are, he has become a fine grass-court player. He has yet to win Wimbledon, but in five years he has been to two straight finals and four semifinals. Were he any other player in the world, that would be hailed as exemplary.

Yet he has not won, and he'll be 28 next year with people like Becker and Cash at ascending points in their careers, he might even deserve to be the No. 1 player in the world. Cash said Monday that he has now accomplished his primary goal.

His drive will now be tested.

"When I was looking at the trophy last night, I couldn't believe my name was on it with all those great players," he said. "I'm not sure I even deserve to be there yet."

He does, though. His play during the fortnight was extraordinary—he dropped just one set—and his recovery from the back problems that plagued him two months ago makes his victory that much more noteworthy.

Three years ago, when Cash burst onto the scene by reaching the semifinals here and at the U.S. Open, he was a bad boy. He had a volatile temper, he cursed, he threw rackets. There is still some

of that in him, but he is more self-controlled. He is a father who spends a lot of time in London with his girlfriend and their 13-month-old son.

He isn't like the old-time Australian stars "I don't think Harry Hopman would wear a diamond earring," he said Monday, and that has earned him some respect back home.

But his arrival as a star can only be good for tennis. Becker was a breath of fresh air two years ago. Faults and all, Cash can be one.

How important is he? Consider:

The two best stories at Wimbledon, along with Cash's triumph, were the odyssey of Jimmy Connors and the enduring wonder of the Navratilova-Evert rivalry. Connors is 34, Evert 32, Navratilova, 30. Unfortunately for tennis, they won't be around forever.

Cash should be around at least for a while, and that's good news.

**Strange Wins Canadian Open By 3 Over Mudd, Price, Frost**

The Associated Press

OAKVILLE, Ontario—Curtis Strange compiled a careful, front-running 3-under-par 69 to score a three-shot victory Sunday in the Canadian Open golf tournament. Strange, who also won this national title in 1985, broke out of a three-way tie for the top on the first hole and led alone the rest of the way.

His task was made easier by the disaster that struck his closest challengers—two 3-punt pars for David Frost and a quadruple-bogey 8 for Mike McCullough.

Strange registered the 10th victory of his 11-year PGA career, with

a 12-under total of 276—breaking by one the Glen Abbey course record set by Bruce Lietzke in 1982.

"I was driving so well, hitting the ball so well, my swing wouldn't let me choke," said Strange. "I seemed to coast home, but you don't do that. You don't ever coast home."

Jodie Mudd (a closing 68), Frost (69) and Nick Price (70) tied for second at 279. McCullough, 42, and now 16 seasons on the tour, started the day in a three-way tie for the lead and held a share of second place until he hacked his way to an 8 on the par-4 14th; he finished 74/281, tying for fifth.

Strange's 12-under total of 276

**New Arrival Mitchell Gives Giants Punch**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — On second thought, Kevin Mitchell took the advice of some former colleagues. Acquired by San Francisco late Saturday night in a seven-player deal with the San Diego Padres, Mitchell hit two two-run home runs before the Giants rallied for three runs in the eighth inning to defeat the Chicago Cubs, 7-5, here Sunday.

"I'm not mad, but I'm not happy," Mitchell said. "I was still down and out about what happened. I'd

judge a guy on one game. I know he's got a lot of talent. He kept us in the game."

With the Giants trailing by 5-4, Eddie Murray started the rally in the eighth with a single. Mitchell went to third on a bunt by Mark Wasinger and scored the tying run on a bunt single by Robby Thompson before pinch hitter Chris Speier doubled in two more runs off reliever Ed Lynch.

Joe Price, recalled from the minors before the game, was the winner in relief. Andre Dawson drove in four runs for the losers with a three-run homer and a double.

Reds 7, Mets 5: In Cincinnati, Tom Browning won his first start since being recalled from the minors and Bo Diaz had four hits as the Reds routed Dwight Gooden and beat New York. Browning, a 20-game winner as a rookie in 1985, had been sent down after starting the season 4-6 with a 7.76 earned-run average. He yielded six hits, one walk and struck out six in his seven innings. Gooden pitched three innings, allowing nine hits and six runs; it was his quickest exit in two years.

Cardinals 4, Braves 1: In Atlanta, Ozzie Smith went 4-for-5 and drove

in two runs to help St. Louis sweep a three-game series. Winner Greg Mathews, pitching a three-hitter over 8 1/3 innings, struck out four and walked three.

Astros 8, Phillies 2: In Philadelphia, Billy Hatcher had four singles, drove in one run and scored twice as Mike Scott and Houston downed the Phillies. Scott allowed six hits and struck out six but walked a career-high seven in his six innings.

Padres 3, Expos 2: In Montreal, John Kruk's home run with two outs in the ninth snapped a 2-2 tie.

Dodgers 6, Pirates 1: In Pittsburgh, Danny Heep and Mike Scioscia drove in two runs apiece and Orel Hershiser combined with two relievers on a three-hitter that beat the Pirates. Hershiser, whose ERA is 0.75 over his last six starts, faced the minimum 15 batters (allowing only a single by Andy Van Slyke) before leaving with lower-back stiffness after five innings.

Athletics 6, Red Sox 3: In the American League, in Oakland, California, Mark McGwire became the first rookie ever to hit 30 home runs before the All-Star break and Jose Canseco homered twice to lead the A's past Boston. McGwire, the ma-

jer-league leader in home runs, was hit by pitch in his last two at-bats; a bench-clearing brawl was narrowly averted after the second incident in the eighth inning.

Royals 4, Blue Jays 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, George Brett's center-field single with none out in the 10th scored Willie Wilson from second, giving the Royals their sixth straight victory and extending Toronto's losing streak to eight.

Twins 4, Orioles 3: In Minneapolis, Kent Hrbek led off the ninth with a homer that sent Baltimore to its seventh straight defeat.

White Sox 17, Indians 6: In Cleveland, rookie Ken Williams and Harold Baines each drove in four runs to highlight a 21-hit attack that buried the Indians.

Rangers 10, Yankees 4: In New York, Larry Parrish and Mike Stanley hit two-run homers in a six-run fourth that carried Texas.

Angels 4, Brewers 3: In Anaheim, California, Brian Downing singled home Gary Pettis in the 12th, giving California its 11th triumph in 14 games.

Tigers 7, Mariners 5: In Seattle, Chet Lemon drove in three runs with a single and a homer to lead Detroit.

(AP, UPI)

**Soviets, in the Swing, Vow They'll Master Baseball**

By Gary Lee

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW—By the time Moscow's first baseball tournament came to a batby-bat close on Sunday, nobody seemed to care much who won or lost.

In a country without a baseball tradition, the last word in the eight-team tournament went to resident Soviet allies with experience in the sport, leaving Panamanian umpires to explain Nicaraguan rules in Cuban terminology.

From the time the tournament opened last Tuesday, zany things happened, including lopeidated scores (one example: 28-4), shortstop dropping pop flies and effortless home runs by players with two weeks' training in the sport.

In a Friday game between teams from the Siberian city of Irkutsk and the Estonian city of Tallinn, a second baseman ended an inning by catching a line drive, but threw the ball to first for a "fourth out" just in case.

During the 24 or so games in the tournament, serendipity occasionally gave way to displays of talent. For instance, some players from the Soviet cities of Tashkent, Moscow and Kiev, which finished 1-2-3, showed a mixture of intensive training and the raw skill of natural athletes.

Most of the players are students in their late teens or early twenties. Soviet coaches handpick athletes with skills close to those needed in baseball and they hone them: sprinters have been geared toward base running, handball players toward pitching and so on.

One weak spot for Soviet players is throwing, according to Richard Spooner, an American who helps coach one of the Moscow teams. The reason: Such popular Soviet sports as soccer and hockey are geared toward the use of the feet instead of the hands.

Encouraged by the recent decision to make baseball an Olympic sport, enthusiasts from the Ukrainian capital of Kiev formed the Soviet Union's first official team last December. Since then, tactics have proven the most difficult aspect of the game to learn, according to trainers and coaches here. "We can hit and run," said Andrei Tolokovsky, 18, a player with the Moscow Chemical Technological Institute team. "But all of this stuff about balls and strikes and stealing bases is a bit much."

Another difficulty, according to



A Moscow Aviation Institute batter, after being hit on the foot by a pitch in the finale with Tashkent.

Spooner, who is employed by the Moscow-based U.S.-USSR Trade Council, is grasping when to respect an official's call and when to dispute it.

In the authoritarian-minded Soviet Union, players were stunned to learn in seminars that arguing with umpires over certain calls is sometimes encouraged. Spooner said. But during the Moscow tournament, players intermittently poured onto the field to challenge the Panamanian student who umpired many of the games.

As the eight teams gathered from all corners of the Soviet Union, speaking as many as six languages, the makeshift diamond in a Moscow stadium sometimes took on the sound of the United Nations. The Riga team argued in Latvian, the Tashkent in Uzbek, the Tallinn in Estonian and the Moscow team in Russian.

Instead of being imported directly from the United States, where it is most popular, baseball has come to the Soviet Union like banned technology, through third countries, including Japan, Finland and Cuba.

Many teams use the help of Cuban or other Central American students for training and wind up bor-

rowing their words too. For many Soviet players, for example, the ball is hit with a "batador."

One result is a mishmash of rules. "One team plays by Japanese rules, another by Cuban, and a third by rules from God knows where," said Slava Smogin, a student who helped organize the tournament and is working on translating a book of U.S. baseball rules.

Since there is no equipment manufacturer in the Soviet Union, players turn up with awkwardly fitting gloves from Finland, professional bats donated by the U.S. embassy and hats with insignia ranging among "Boss Clothier" to "Hardball" and "Pipeline Control." But in the Moscow tournament, the team from the Eastern city of Khabarovsk sported white pro-quality bats donated by a team from nearby Japan.

Meanwhile, everything from when a player can steal bases to the cultural home of the game comes under dispute.

Pianok, a 50-year-old trainer, conceded that the Soviet teams are not yet up to the standards of their Western counterparts. "Best to ask all the questions that you want right now," though, he said. "In another 10 years we'll be pros. Then it'll be pretty hard to talk to us."

Another trainer argued that baseball's roots are in early Russia, citing the game of lapa, an old-time Russian national sport also played with a ball and stick that died away after World War II. "We used to play it in the time of Alexander Nevsky," he said, referring to the 13th century Russian hero.

In fact, baseball in the Soviet Union does date back to the 1930s and '40s, when U.S. expatriates founded teams in Moscow and some outlying cities. But those early sprouts died away during the war.

The new Soviet baseball is a mix of a sport, with some Soviet customs—ringing and shouting "rah, rah" before every game and teams exchanging banners at the outset.

Still, the sport's local version has a slight American accent, mostly supplied by sons of diplomats who have served in North America. There are U.S. caps, occasional baseball cards and chewing gum.

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(AP, UPI)

A happy Curtis Strange: "... You don't ever come home."

**SCOREBOARD****Baseball**

Sunday's Major League Line Scores									
AMERICAN LEAGUE									
Texas	8	R. H.	Pct.						
New York	8	297	52	114	1	1	1	1	1
Carroll, Russell	14	Williams, Jim	17	McCartney, Bill	12	1	1	1	1
St. Louis	17	297	52	114	1	1	1	1	1
Atlanta	17	297	52	114	1	1	1	1	1
Seattle	17	297	52	114	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago	17	297	52	114	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	17	297	52	114	1	1	1	1	1
Baltimore	17	297	52	114	1	1	1	1	1
San Diego	17	297	52	114	1	1	1	1	1
Seattle, Ken	17	297	52	114	1	1	1	1	1
Seattle, Mike	17	297	52	114	1	1			

## ART BUCHWALD

## A Cessna-Free Europe

WASHINGTON — You might not know it, but the United States and the Soviet Union are still deeply involved in arms negotiations.

Senko, the attaché at the Russian Embassy, told me they have hit a new snag.

"Gorbachev is demanding a



Cessna-free Europe," he said. "That's unfair."

I told him, "There is no way we can promise that. We can control missiles, but Cessnas fly anywhere they want to. It wasn't our fault a light plane took off from Helsinki and landed on Red Square."

"Comrade Gorbachev thinks the U.S. did it to embarrass him and cause trouble between himself and Raisa Gorbachev."

"How could we do that?"

"The pilot flew so close to the Kremlin he could see Raisa taking a sauna. Raisa wants Gorbachev to keep small planes out of her bath-room."

"If it makes him so unhappy why didn't Gorbachev shoot down the Cessna?" I asked.

"He would have if he could," Senko said. "The Russians are experts against a Stealth bomber, but our air defense is like Swiss cheese when it comes to bringing down private planes."

Then Gorbachev has a problem," I said.

"No, it's America who has a problem. We had the whole arms package tied up. Both sides agreed to give up middle-range missiles in Europe. We put testing on the table. We were ready to meet Reagan more than halfway. Then this decadent German youth blew up the

whole deal. Now we don't know what type of weapons to ban in arms talks. Can you imagine what a chill this has sent through our crack Soviet Air Command?"

I asked, "How much damage can a tiny plane cause to a superpower?"

"The damage is in how we are looked at by the world. Not one Soviet fighter rose to shoot the Cessna down. No anti-aircraft battery fired its guns. As far as Moscow's defenders were concerned the Cessna could have been flying the friendly skies of United."

"So what steps will you take to rectify the situation?"

"Gorbachev just made his air defense commander an inspector in a Chicken Kiev factory in Smolensk. All the men charged with defending Moscow have been stationed at 7-Eleven stores in Chernobyl. And several Soviet marshals have now been assigned to waiting on U.S. marines in the GUM department store."

"Gorbachev has taken all the necessary steps. What more does he want?"

"The general secretary will not make an arms deal with the U.S. until you promise to keep Cessnas from using Red Square as a landing strip."

"Tell Gorbachev that we have no control over what our NATO friends do with their light planes," I said.

"He doesn't believe you. The commander leader says the German Cessna could never have made it unless it had sophisticated American guidance equipment. Gorbachev believes you intend to violate the arms treaty with Fidel Cuba."

"If he thinks that, where does that leave the talks?"

"Up in the air. The Soviet position has always been that we're willing to give up everything, except we will not permit small aircraft to land on Lenin's tomb. If we don't have guarantees we will break up the talks."

"But why?"

"If you don't guarantee us a Cessna-free Europe how can we be sure you won't build Star Wars?"

"Would you believe it if I told you that the landing of the Cessna worried Americans no end?"

"I don't blame her folks on bit," Daniel said.

"I wouldn't believe it," Senko said.

"It was just a shot in the dark."

## A Socialite Finds a Home on the Range

By Robert Reinhold  
New York Times Service

PADUCAH, Texas — It is 25 hot, dusty miles from Paducah to the ranch. The road winds past broken trees and clumps of lowing Brahman cows, turns into caliche and ends at a small white house behind a picket fence. It is not the kind of place one expects to find a great-granddaughter of Baron Paul von Gontard of Berlin, one of the leading figures in the Daimler automobile company, and a great-great-granddaughter of Adolphus Busch, a co-founder of Anheuser-Busch.

Yet the ebullient 33-year-old woman in a plain gray housedress who opens the leaky front door of the ranch house was once known as Eugenie von Gontard. She grew up in Greenwich, Connecticut, with all the perquisites of inherited wealth: polo, fox hunting, the best finishing schools, safaris to Africa.

Eight years ago she came to West Texas to sample ranch life and ended up marrying the cowboy next door, Jerry Bob Daniel, whose grandfather came west walking behind a covered wagon. Their marriage has bridged two cultures that could scarcely have been more different, rich versus humble, East versus West, urban versus rural.

Had things been otherwise, Eugenie Daniel might be living the life of a New York society: yacht clubs, charity balls, flashy parties, nannies. She has traded this for work, shopping means a weekly expedition into town, the closest hospital is 30 grueling miles away and an exciting night out is dinner at Huey's Palace, the nearest Chinese restaurant, nearly 100 miles away in Van Horn.

Both sides of Mrs. Daniel's family have their roots in St. Louis. Her father's father worked with August Busch Sr. in the beer-brewing business. Her mother's family, the Williamses, had vast land holdings in Texas that date back more than a century. As a girl, Mrs. Daniel visited their ranch, the Pitchfork, west of Paducah. She earned her spurs there, showing skeptical cowboys that she could ride and brand cattle with the best of them.

"They were trying to see if they could run me off, but they couldn't," she recalled. She then took a job as the "milk person" at the Pitchfork, taking care of 700 brood mares, feeding and weaning their colts.

Her romance with Jerry Bob Daniel, whom she met at a community dance, came at first as an unpleasant surprise to both sets of parents.

"I don't blame her folks on bit," Daniel said in his pleasant Texas lilt. At 28, he is a shy but intense man, with blue eyes framed

up sharp, handsome features. "I'm just a country boy. I'd never been out of the state before. To accept me, whacko, just like that," he said.

"Just like that" was precisely what they were asked to do. "I asked for her hand in marriage in April of 1981," Daniel said. "We wanted to get married on July 4. They were pretty tough on me. Her father said there was no way you're going to marry my daughter in July. You're going to wait six months at the minimum, go through a test. We have to announce it."

"And I was walking down that road with him, and I said, 'I'll wait six months, but I'm telling you right now, I'm going to marry your daughter.' I mean it. I think he was surprised."

The parents, Adalbert von Gontard Jr., a

vice president of the Manufacturers

Hanover Trust Co. and of Metromedia, and his wife, Mamie, invited the young man to meet their friends in Greenwich. It was an ordeal he will never forget.

"I couldn't even imagine what it was like in Connecticut," he said. "I'd never even been on a big airplane." He was intimidated by the big party the von Gontards gave at their manicured Greenwich estate, in front of the stables. His father got up and made this speech," Daniel said. "Then he

says, 'My future son-in-law has a few words to say. I don't even remember what I said. From that moment it was an uphill climb. I don't know when downhill started.'

This mortification was followed by a black-tie affair. "I didn't even take a jacket," Daniel said. "It was awful — the most miserable feeling I ever had in my life."

Daniel's parents, in Texas, were just as dubious about the impending union, but for different reasons. His father, Don, a cowboy with only a ninth-grade education, and his mother, Margaret, a kindergarten teacher, saw a flashy, high-flying girl from the East and doubted her intentions. "They were afraid I was just playing with him," Mrs. Daniel said. "They believe when you get married you should stay married."

But the doubts of both families eventually were overcome. "It took both parents a long time to understand both of us," Daniel said. "But there was a willingness to learn." The von Gontards are now regular visitors to the ranch, enjoying the quail hunting and horseback riding. On Oct. 10, 1981, the couple were married in a colorful Western wedding at the Pitchfork Ranch. A dozen cowboys on gray horses rode behind the buggy carrying the betrothed, and Daniel said, "They believe when you get married you should stay married."

"My grandparents built a brewery and a ranch," Mrs. Daniel said. "None of the other generations have done anything on their own, to say, 'I really did this.' Look at this land. Back East, riding was always for pleasure. Here, my husband uses his horses for work, as a tool. It's very real."

It is this quality that most impresses her husband, whose family understood that hard work was necessary for survival. "Inheritance is wonderful, but I don't believe you should live off your grandfather's roots," he said. "That is the binding part of the marriage."



Jerry Cobban/The New York Times

The twain met: Eugenie and Jerry Bob Daniel.

a rodeo followed. The festivities, which lasted three days, were the talk of West Texas.

At first, Mrs. Daniel worked alongside her husband, rising at 4 A.M. to fix breakfast, then working the cattle on horseback with the cowpokes, breaking away to fix lunch for the ranch hands, then heading out on the range again until dinner. "I loved it — I'd rather be out there horsebacking," she said.

Her life changed drastically with the birth of their children: Cohen, now 3, and Rebecca Lee, 1. She is home most of the time, cooking and changing diapers, something her parents never had to do.

The house is typical of West Texas ranch life. The plain creature comforts might have been bought in a discount store, and rodeo photographs hang on the wood-paneled walls of the small living room, which is cluttered with toys. The kitchen is nothing fancy: an electric range, a microwave oven, a refrigerator, simple wheat-colored cabinets, a double sink and a beige linoleum floor. Outside is a menagerie: pheasant, purebred greyhounds, chickens, horses and turkeys.

Mrs. Daniel said she has adjusted to the isolation, but adjusting has meant, among other things, learning cardiopulmonary resuscitation, keeping fits for snakebites and bee stings, and worrying that the children have no friends.

Does she miss anything from her former life? Swimming, she said, and fox hunting. Her mother and sister send their castoff clothes. "Whatever's two years old is the hottest fashion out here," she said.

Daniel has gone into partnership with his father and two brothers, Duane and Michael. Together they graze 3,000 to 4,000 head of cattle on 90,000 leased acres, stable 40 horses and grow 4,000 acres of wheat. It is endless toil, but the Daniels bought their stock and signed their leases three years ago when drought and sorry cattle prices had driven costs way down. Now that same have come and prices are up, they are doing well. Daniel also has his own fuel-supply business, selling to other ranchers and farmers.

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## PEOPLE

## De Niro Heads the Jury At Moscow Film Festival

Robert De Niro heads the jury for the 15th Moscow international film festival this week, and a majority of the judges are from countries outside the Soviet bloc. The panels in the past have been dominated by film industry officials from socialist and other Soviet-aligned nations.

Gina Lollobrigida has celebrated her 60th birthday, comparing herself to "a good wine that improves with age." Born on July 4, 1927, in the countryside south of Rome, the actress says she hardly takes notice of her birthdays and is not ready for any sort of retirement.

The American jazz saxophonist Dexter Gordon was held by French police for five hours on his arrival in Paris because of an old drunken driving charge dating to 1967, he told journalists. The musician, 64, star of the movie "Round Midnight," said he was detained at Charles de Gaulle Airport Thursday, then released but given only a nine-day visa, while his French tour — which began Sunday — is scheduled to last three weeks.

Paul C. Lauterber, a U.S. medical physicist, has received the first Prigogine international award of \$100,000 (1.6 million lire) in a ceremony attended by President Francesco Cossiga. Lauterber, a professor at the University of Illinois in Urbana, was cited for research in magnetic resonance used in the diagnosis of various diseases. The award was presented by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

Randolph A. Hearst, president of the San Francisco Examiner and chairman of the board of Hearst Corp., was married to Veronica de Urbe in an outdoor ceremony at a family retreat in Dunsborough, California. It was the third marriage for Hearst, 71. His bride, a widowed mother of two, is 39.

Franco Zeffirelli, saying he was bewitched by her "unique glance" when they first met, announced Monday that Elizabeth Taylor will star in his new movie about the life of the conductor Arturo Toscanini. Taylor will play the role of a Soviet-born soprano, Nadina Bubisova, while Thomas Howell will portray Toscanini.

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